The Morning Herald.
OSS & COGSWELL,
Publishers and Proprietors.
To whom all business correspondence should be addressed. Editorial Communications should be addressed to H. C. BLOSS, Editor.
☞ Advertising rates furnished on application by mail, or at the counting-room.
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Terms of the Daily
Single copies............................ 5 cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per quarter)...... $2 50
Subscribers (by mail) per year.......... 10 00
Terms of the Weekly Herald.
Per annum (52 numbers)...................$2 00
H. C. BLOSS, J. H. COGSWELL.

The Titusville Morning Herald.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN THE OIL REGIONS.

VOL. IX. NO. 196. TITUSVILLE, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1873. WHOLE NO. 3053.

The Morning Herald.
[Established June 14, 1865.]
DAILY REPORT, MONTHLY AND ANNUAL STATISTICAL REVIEW of the entire Petroleum Business, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, a specialty.
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Successors to Bloss Bros. & Cogswell,
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H. C. BLOSS. J. H. COGSWELL.

Eighty Years Ago.

BY W. J. JONES.

Eighty years have rolled away,
Since that grand heroic day
When our forefathers in the fray
Struck the conquering blow.

Praise to them, the bold who spoke,
Praise to them, the brave who broke
Stern oppression—British yoke,
Eighty, eighty years ago.

If the war trump peal again,
Then shall Indian firmness seal;
Pilgrims faith and patriot zeal,
Prompt to strike one blow.

Distressing Sleighing Accident.

The Reading *Eagle* of the 29th has a first-class sensation in the shape following:

By far one of the most distressing accidents happening in this vicinity for a long time occurred last night, a short distance below the passenger station at Birdesboro, on the county road leading from the Schuylkill up through Baumstown, at which time and place a sleighload of sixteen ladies were upset into the creek, bruised and frozen, and compelled to suffer exposure in the intense cold nearly three hours and a half before reaching shelter.

The circumstances of this, what might have easily proved one of the most horrible losses of life ever known in this county, are as follows: A delegation of sixteen lady representatives of the "Masonic Tie," of this city, left Reading last evening at half-past five o'clock for the purpose of visiting a similar lodge at Birdsboro. The ladies were Mrs. E. Morris, Mrs. William G. McGowan, Mrs. William Ubil, Mrs. H. Henry, Mrs. G. High, Mrs. Kunzman, Mrs. J. Strunk, Mrs. Metzger, Mrs. Eliza Hoffmaster, Mrs. Amos Hooker, Mrs. Riley, Miss Graul, Mrs. Harper and several others, in the charge of two careful and experienced drivers, furnished under the special care of Mr. Howard F. Boyer. The party arrived at Birdsboro about 7 o'clock, visited the lodge, took supper afterwards at Steinbrook's Hotel, at that place, and shortly before 11 o'clock they left for home.

The night was not dark but it was intensely cold, the thermometer standing five degrees below zero. The large open sleigh was driven across the bridge, and was on its way to get to the Perkiomen turnpike at Baumstown, and when it reached the culvert, the deceptive, dangerous, and terrible condition of the road at that point tilted the sleigh, and despite all the efforts of the driver to avert the calamity, the sleigh upset throwing out into the half frozen creek the sixteen people in terrible confusion. In consequence of an ice gorge lower down, the water had backed up over the road, frozen and snowed over, a fact which was not known to the driver, and which should have been remedied by the road commissioners of Exeter township.

The ladies were thrown headlong into the creek, and for a moment the excitement was terrible. Some were lying on their faces, others on their backs, while the snow, ice and water deluged them from head to foot. Mrs. William Ubil was dashed against the abutment or wall of the culvert, injuring her head severely, while Mrs. Enos Morris sustained painful injuries of the arm and side. Others were badly hurt and bruised about the limbs, and nearly all were covered completely with water which froze upon their persons rendering their positions perilous in the extreme. Fortunately the water was very shallow, or the consequences might have been terrible. By great effort and hard work on the part of the drivers the sleigh was righted, the ladies again loaded, and wrapped as comfortably as was possible, and all haste was made for the hotel at Stonersville.

Shivering and freezing they reached the tavern, but after knocking and shouting for a half hour, they were finally compelled to drive away without gaining admittance. Not a soul responded, and the house looked as if not a living being was in it. The condition of the ladies can be better imagined than described. The night air was bitter and cold, and their garments, that were saturated through and through, were stiff and freezing. The party reluctantly turned away, and the drivers, putting their horses to their utmost speed pushed on to the next hotel. Many times it was thought that a majority of the ladies would freeze to death in their seats. It was terrible in the extreme. After a long and arduous drive the party, at half past two this morning, found shelter at the Black Bear Hotel, having drived fully seven miles in their sad condition and having been exposed for nearly three and a half hours.

More dead than alive, the ladies were taken to comfortable quarters, by Mr. Levi Hill and family who did everything that was possible to alleviate the sufferings of the frozen people. With few exceptions all are suffering from severe colds and bruised. The drivers who worked so nobly, suffered terribly from the cold and had it not been for their many kind offices there is no knowing what might have been the result. Their names are James Gehris and James Herbst. The ladies are universal in their praise of these men, while they are profuse in their demonstrations of the outrageous manner in which they were treated at the Stonersville hotel.

Judge Ludlow on English Marriage Law.

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

Some time ago, before Judge Ludlow, a Mrs. Williamson sued her husband for support, testifying that he had married her in Ireland, and lived with her for sixteen years, after which he left her and came to this country, and has been married again. The husband claimed that his first marriage contract was void (he being a Protestant and the wife a Catholic), because of an old English statute of the time of George II., which says "that after the 1st of May, 1746, all marriages between Catholics and Protestants, or between Protestants, if celebrated by a 'popish priest,' shall be and are hereby declared absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes, without any process judgment or sentence of law whatsoever." Judge Ludlow on Saturday delivered an opinion in the matter. After going over the facts of the case, and citing the law as given, he said "the defendant must very clearly establish the existence of the law and of the facts necessary to bring his case within the provisions, and we must be certain that the case is one which does not fall within the class of exceptions recognized by all jurists, and moreover that to enforce a general principle will not be to destroy that policy of our own government which will not tolerate the enforcement of a law born in bigotry and intolerotian, and which will carry havoc and ruin into many a virtuous household." After referring to evidence which went to show that the husband had claimed to be a Catholic at or before the time of said marriage, the Judge said: "If a doubt existed as to his religious faith, that doubt would settle the case in favor of the wife, for, as the presumptions of law are in favor of rather than against a marriage, it cannot be destroyed by doubtful testimony." He said, after considering the case in all its bearings, that it gave him great judicial pleasure to be enabled, under the facts before him, to render a decision in favor of the wife and against a faithless husband and father. He made an order for six dollars a week, and required security in $700 for the faithful performance of the order.

A Desperate Race.

[From the Washington Star.

This morning about 10 o'clock, a team of colts attached to a load of wood belonging to Mr. Galpin, of Falls Church, Va., while coming over the Long Bridge, was frightened by a passing engine and started to run. Mr. Galpin was walking alongside of the team, and in his endeavors to stop the runaways was badly hurt in the head shoulder and thigh. Messrs. Buxton and Jewell, who were in a cutter a short distance ahead of the team, seeing the colts had escaped the driver and were dashing down on them with lightning speed, plied the whip to their horse, and for some distance there was a race for dear life. On reaching this end of the bridge, these gentlemen hauled out of the road as soon as possible and escaped unhurt. When the runaway team passed they went back and took the injured man to the residence of Mr. Ryer, 13th street, when a physician was sent for, who found him painfully though not seriously injured. The horses, which, by the way, are very fine ones, ran as far as the iron bridge crossing the canal on 14th street, where they were captured, and found not to be seriously injured by their race.

Jupiter—The Star in the East.

The Providence *Journal* remarks that a brilliant star may now be seen during the evening in the Eastern sky, sharing for more than an hour after its first rising, the honor of starry sovereignty with the planet Venus, as sinking towards the horizon she holds her regal court in the Western heavens.

This star is the planet Jupiter, which, during the remaining winter months, will be an object of interesting study through the night. The two largest and brightest of the planetary orbs are now performing the office of evening stars, Venus reigning supreme in the West for three hours after sunset, and Jupiter beaming with imperial light from his appearance in the East in the early evening till he pales in the ruddy glow of morning. They are the only planets to the naked eye now visible in the evening, and cannot fail to be distinguished from the thronging crowds of lesser stars by their softer light, transcendent brightness and superior size.

Jupiter is situated in the constellation Leo, or the Lion, not far from Regulus, its leading brilliant, the first star in the handle of the Sickle, which makes this group so familiarly known to observers. If the course of the planet be watched, it will be seen to retrograde or move backward among the stars. This it will continue to do until the 17th of April, when it will apparently retrace its course, and reach the vicinity of its present position during the month of May. Its motion can now be easily traced from its vicinity to the star Regulus, which, although of the first magnitude, seems comparatively faint in the presence of the brighter planet.

Fashion Notes.

Fashionable bonnets have all high crowns and turned up borders.

Frog green is the latest new color. It is said to be very popular with croakers.

Roman sashes are being much worn by our belles, with white evening dresses.

Opera cloaks are frequently trimmed with tufts of roses, and are said to be fashionable.

Fringe, to match the material used, is coming still more into fashion as an article of trimming.

Black feather trimming is very much used by our fashionable modistes for dark cloth walking coats.

Flowered brocade, in hand embroidery, is among the most fashionable material used for dresses.

Long braids and trailing curls are much worn in London, but in Paris the tower style of wearing the hair is in vogue.

Plain skirts are now very fashionable. Small paniers are the only relief afforded to a back view of the most elegant of toilets.

Subdued colors are the most genteel and popular for kids for the promenade. Delicate straw colored gloves are more worn for full dress than white.

The most stylish boots are composed of cloth to match the color of the costume worn, and made to reach high up on the calf, with buttons at the side.

Marie Antoinette fichus, composed of French muslin and Valenciennes lace, are very pretty, and serve to set off a plain costume to very good advantage.

Bunches of flowers worn at the shoulder, as well as for the purpose of looping up the skirt, should be placed on one side only. In this respect fashion is very economical.

Don't affect "the Boston" in company until you can dance it. Take notice that the poorest dancers are the ones who the most frequently make themselves appear ridiculous on the floor.

Some benevolent person ought to hang up lists of printed rules to regulate the dress question at Washington. With strangers "what ought we to wear?" is now the agonizing question of the hour.

Many ladies in Washington who supply punch to callers at their receptions forget to provide napkins. They evidently have failed to notice that many of their young male visitors have moustaches."

It is estimated that the money spent for gloves in this city for three seasons would complete the Washington monument. Who would think that there was so much money *on hand* here every winter!

Our belles should not try to be unduly polite on being presented in company. We know of several young ladies in society that we fear will break their necks some day in trying to make a double twist courtesy.

Fashion, as well as history, repeats itself. If any of our belles have grandmothers with large wardrobes they purchased when they were girls, let them wear the old ladies' dresses, and they will be just in the fashion.

Opera glasses, our belles will be pleased to learn, can now be bought for a very reasonable price. Quite handsome ones are now sold for $3,000. They will probably soon come into more universal use.

The "colors of the rainbow" are giving place to the colors of the peacock in the shades of fashionable goods. Peacock green and peacock blue silk are among the latest and most beautiful colors used for evening, as well as for carriage costumes.

We beg leave to suggest to people that have visited Europe that Paris and London should be occasionally left where they are, and not ruthlessly dragged to Washington every time they engage in a conversation. We know of a fellow in society who spent a few months in Brazil several years since, and he has had the Ganges ever since.

What have become of the afternoons? "Morning" receptions now take place from three until five p. m. A young lady recently bowed us out of her parlor after supper, with a polite "good morning." As mornings are particularly convenient for people in business, we trust that Congress will pass a bill providing that the first half of the day be re-established.

It is becoming very popular among "swell" dancers of both sexes to stick their noses up at quadrilles and lanciers. This is not in good taste. If young people, now-a-days, insist upon whirling themselves through the world, they ought certainly to allow the older people a chance to dance on the "square." As the former have "Germans," why do not the latter get up some "Americans?" All hands around.

Farm and Garden.

—A cheese factory company has been organized at East Rumford, Me.

The number of pounds of butter made in the United States in 1870, was 470,536,468.

Hay chopped ready for feeding is now pressed into bales in Maine and shipped to the Boston market.

The Jersey cow is a singularly docile and gentle animal; the male, on the contrary, is apt to become fierce after years of age. Look out for him.

Southern peanut cultivators report that the vines used for hay for stock fully repay the care of tilling the crop. A bushel of peanuts yields three quarts of oil.

Isaac M. Hobbs, North Berwick, Me., who has the reputation at home of being considerable on pork raising, recently slaughtered hog, twenty months old, which weighed 810 pounds.

A man of Iowa Falls, who has a lime-kiln, asserts that, with wood and corn in about equal parts, the fire is better, and scarcely more expensive, and that the lime is somehow vastly better.

The mosquit gum of Western Texas is almost identical with gum Arabic, and during the last year has become an article of export, some 12,000 pounds having been gathered in Bexar county, and as much more between that and the coast.

The three reasons given by those not in favor of live fence-posts are: It is difficult to grow a row of trees near enough in line; the wind swaying the trees will break the nails; and lastly, the growth of the trees would surely push off the board that old Boreas spared.

Mr. Mechi, the great scientific farmer, sums up the results of the English harvest in the London *Times*. He says he is no alarmist, but he believes that England will have to pay for foreign corn, in quantity and price, £15,000,000 to £20,000 sterling more than in a good wheat season.

An English scientific journal states that oxalic acid promotes the sprouting of seeds, so that seeds forty years old will germinate by its application. The method is to soak the seeds for one or two days in a solution of oxalic acid till they commence to sprout, when they are taken out and planted.

Three hundred barrels of American apples were recently sold by auction in London, England. Each barrel contained from two and a quarter to two and one-half bushels. They had arrived in the best condition, having been carefully packed, with nothing to keep them separate.

BEES FALLING ON SNOW.—Dr. Parker, of Tompkins county, New York, writes the *Country Gentleman*: Friday, January 4, 1873, will be remembered quite a while by some of us as an unfortunate bee day. There had been twelve or fifteen days of unusual cold, holding long and very evenly day and night, and unusual numbers had perished in all out-door hives in consequence—when this Friday morning, January 4, 1873, opened sufficiently warm to entice bees out into the open air, and yet too cool for their safety. They came out feebly into the sunshine, as if benumbed, and, as they attempted to fly, fell on the snow. The result was that large quantities of them were unable to rise from the snow, but perished by the cold.

I had 30 hives out in the open air: the rest (feeble hives) were in the house and protected. I estimate that those 30 hives lost, by the cold of the preceding fortnight, at least ten quarts dead in the hives, and at least as many more in three hours by the sunshine at such an unfavorable time. The same loss occurred quite extensively in the Cayuga Valley.

Remarks.—1. The experience of at least ten years shows me that the bees lost usually by falling on the snow do no damage to the hives. And the reason is because it is the old and diseased bees that perish mainly. So, after long and close observation, I have come to the conclusion that when I see the ground dotted with bees, after a long spell of coolish days, it is only the bees filled with fæcal matter which they are unable to discharge, or bees too old to be of any service, that fall and perish, though a few very young bees often perish. Such bees are of no practical use, as I believe. They are even a source of uneasiness and disquietude, and perhaps disease, in the hive.

2. That after the loss of such old and diseased bees, the hives often hatch out in a few days more new broods in the cells.

3. That hives very low in bees by such losses, if there are enough left to keep the queen in health and vigor, the following season show no decrease in activity or surplus honey on account of their loss, even if it is a little severe.

4. But the loss, as on last Friday, Jan. 4, 1873, when all alike, fall to the ground, taking as it does the best workers in prime health, is a loss to be deplored.

5. That when the bees fall near the hive, those unable to regain the air and thus return to the hive, are those that are of no value. But those that light on trees, buildings, fences, and there perish, are usually valuable. It was these that I deplored last Friday, unable to keep warm and return to their hive.

6. As an experiment, I collected over three quarts of bees that fell last Friday, and put them into a ventilated box. Of these one-third, when placed by the fire and heated to eighty degrees of Fahrenheit, did not revive. On careful examination, these bees showed enlarged abdomens, or glazed backs and blackened bodies, or other marks of age or disease, or inability to clear their systems. Two-thirds revived, looked clean and bright, and became active, apparently healthy, vigorous workers. As I could not return them to their own hives in the cold of the next day, I heated the combs of the hive that had honey, and whose queen had died, and made them go in, and thus had an artificial midwinter swarm, to which, with all my ill success with the Italians, I shall give an Italian queen. They were very reluctant to make the forced change, but at last accepted it as inevitable, and now are quiet in the house.

I hope that unlucky Friday did not extend far. I anticipate that I shall lose a few of the depopulated hives, but I shall give proper protection.

THE WOOL OUTLOOK.—Much has been said of the effect of the Boston fire on the wool market. A Pennsylvania correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* says: Since the great fire in Boston interested persons have been showing up the amount of wool burned, until they have shown it to be apparently of little consequence—only a few million pounds. Then they try to make the amount imported appear a great thing; yet these articles make but slight impression on the holder. All know that there were burned from 9,000,000 to 12,000,000 pounds. Then the cotton and cotton goods, together with the woolen goods burned at the same time, will make it equivalent to 50,000,000 pounds. Every wool buyer knows that for the year of 1871 the American clip fell short about one-third; they also know the clip of 1873 is still short of that; they also know the clip for 1874 will be still less; and while the Eastern dealer has been sending out letters (to be shown to the growers), requesting their agents to send on all they have bought, so that they can "close up," these writers well know they have none to send and that they can buy but little more until they advance the price. Again, we read an account of the wool yet unsold—more clap-trap! Most of the wool-growers have sold their wool. Many sheep have been on the market, and it is surprising how scarce sheep are becoming. In looking around I know many flocks formerly containing 20 to 50 each, now sold or reduced to 5 and 10 each; flocks formerly containing from 75 to 200 I find reduced to 25 and 100 each; those containing from 250 to 500 now have from 150 to 300 each, and several of the 500 and 600 flocks I know have been sold off entire, on account of disease, etc. As far as I am acquainted I know of none increased. Gentlemen, ride around among the farmers and you will find ample proof of these statements; and, further, you will find most of the wool now held will be carried over unless the price is advanced.

A late issue of the *United States Economist* has the following: The growth of wool in the United States and the world over is found to be very short again this year, and manufacturers are not only threatened with wool famine, but with exorbitantly high prices for the next six months of the year. In the mean time what has been done to encourage its growth at home? The reduction of duty it would seem has not helped manufacturers much in the way of obtaining cheap wool. England, even with her free ports, is no better off, for every year it would seem the staple is getting dearer everywhere. In view of the increasing population in this country, it is high time our farmers bestirred themselves to grow wool enough to supply our woolen mills.

FODDER CORN.—The subject of fodder corn is being extensively argued just now. A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* gives the following experience: We have been in the habit of growing corn fodder for fall feeding, and found it a paying crop, having grown fodder enough on one acre of ground to fed ten cows for a month, with scarcely any other feed, and our cows did not decrease in the amount of butter made, nor did the butter lose its color. We have come to the conclusion that it is as good a crop as the farmer can raise. At the opening of spring last year we found that our meadows would be short, on account of failure in seeding the year before. We concluded to plant nine acres of corn for fodder, eight acres of it for winter feeding, and one acre for feeding in the fall. The piece of ground on which it was planted had failed to take in seeding the year before with oats; it had no manure. It was the 13th and 14th of May. It was cultivated twice and plowed once; planted one bushel per acre of Red Blaze corn, an early kind, so that it would be sure to ripen before frost. This was cut in the early part of September, put into shocks the same as other corn, and allowed to cure in the shocks. The result was 1,200 shocks on the eight acres, which would feed twelve cows for one hundred days, one being as much as a cow can eat in one day. We are feeding it now to our stock, horses and all. They seem to like it, and will hunt after the nubbins of corn, for we feed it without husking; and, unlike your correspondent, we shall, in seasons when the hay crop will be short, plant corn for fodder, as we can handle a great deal of it without unbinding, and therefore save time in housing it; and also we can feed our cows grain, without husking or grinding it.

THE COAL TRADE.—*Saward's Coal Trade Circular* says that: Last week we noticed the advance in prices of the Wilkesbarre Coal Company's coal, and now we have to notice the further advance of twenty cents per ton, and also the rates made by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company for their coal at Weehawken, for February, viz:—Lump, $4.60, steamer, $4.70, broken, $4.80, egg, $5.05, stove, $5.50, chesnut, $4.60. This is a heavy advance over the previous quotations. It is expected that the rates for Lehigh, to be made this afternoon, will also show an advance, in which case the tolls from Penn Haven to tide, will be advanced to the extent of forty per cent. of the average advance in the price made by the Lehigh Coal Exchange.

From all the facts at present attainable, it would appear that the movement for an advance in rates has been fairly inaugurated. This would be very acceptable news to the miners and owners, but not to the consumer, but the latter has had the advantage all last year, and it is now the operator's turn to be benefitted; there are so few individual enterprises existing at present, however, that the former owners can only wish that they had been enabled to hold on and reap the harvests that will now inure to the corporations. Affairs at Philadelphia are yet unsettled. The press of the cities has had much to say during the week upon the subject, but no new developments have as yet transpired to be noticed, on the part of either party to this interesting contest; the opposition appear to be as determined as ever, and are receiving additions to their forces; it is stated upon good authority that the action taken by them, so far, has been merely preliminary, and that the heavy fighting is yet to come.

We are informed that the dealers at Boston do not fancy the idea of the coal being mixed, and are said to be unwilling to purchase the coal. Again, it is said the Reading Co. will establish depots in Providence and Boston.

Every manufacturer of the Eastern States is interested in the condition of the coal market, for if the price of coal is advanced the cost of their manufactured goods is increased, and then the question comes, cannot their English brethren undersell them? Look at this matter from this poit.

Disasters on the Western rivers have destroyed $3,225,290 worth of property during the year.

Tubing and Casing.

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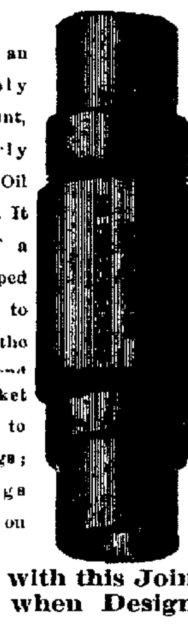

This is an extremely strong joint, particularly adapted to Oil Well Tube. It consists of a socket, tapped taperin, to receive the tube each end of the socket is tapering to receive rings; these rings are split on one side, so that in screwing them down into the taper threads on each end of the socket, they clasp the tube firmly, fully protecting the screw on the tube, and making the joint much stronger.

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Our Oil Well Tubes are tested before leaving our works, with a pressure of 1,200 lbs. to the square inch. Each length is stamped near the screw with our trade mark—the sockets are not. jan22tf.

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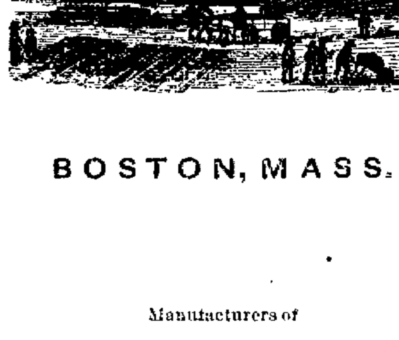

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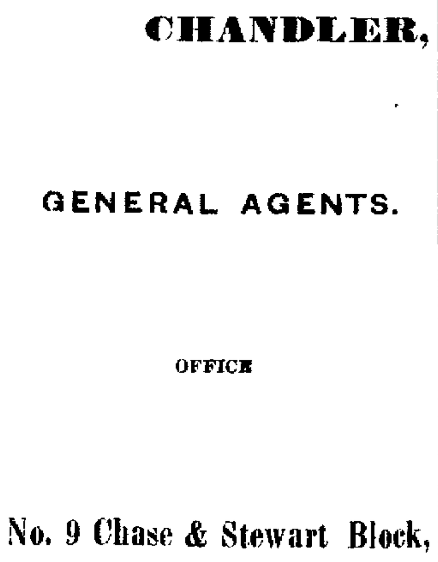

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CAUTION:—I caution all parties from manufacturing or using any Steam Engine which is an infringement upon my patents of Engine or designs; also my patent on similar style Engine with valve on top of cylinder, as they will be rigidly protected. C. M. FARRAR.
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Manufacturers of

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Tubing and Casing,

Tested to 1,200 lbs. to the square inch. Also, all sizes of Plain and Galvanized

Wrought Iron Pipe,

From ⅛ to 8 inches inside diameter.

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AGENTS.

OFFICE: 4 Parshall House,

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Titusville, Sept. 26 1872. 27dtf

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HOWLAND & SMITH,

Civil Engineers and Surveyors,

Office over Second National Bank,

Titusville, - - - Penn'a

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apr15dtf.

Z. NEWELL,

Successor to Geo. J. Sherman,

Real Estate Agent,

OFFICE ON SPRING STREET,

Opposite the American Hotel.

CHEAP BUILDING LOTS!

THE HAMMOND FARM

has been laid off in villa lots and streets, including the southern extension of Franklin and Martin streets, making some three or four hundred delightful valley and hillside lots, which are now offered for sale at prices ranging from $250 to $500 on easy terms. Apply to
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Chase & Stewart block, Titusville, Pa.
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Office: Nos. 1 and 2, Chase & Stewart's new block, Franklin street, Titusville, Pa.
B. J. REID. J. A. NEILL.

A. W. BARRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Chase & Stewart's block, Titusville, Pa

HARRIS & FASSETT,
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CORPORATIONS, CONTRACTS, &c.
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ANDREW B. HOWLAND,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Office over Second National Bank, Titusville, Pa.

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DR. DOWNES'
(Of the old firm of Luce & Downes)
DENTAL ROOMS,
Corner of Washington and Spring streets, Wakefield Block, opposite Parshall House, Titusville, Pa. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Gas, ether and chloroform in extracting. Residence, 146 S. Franklin street. nov1-tf

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(Laughing Gas), prepared by myself. Warranted pure and perfectly harmless. Kept constantly on hand, for extracting teeth without pain, at the Titusville Dental Parlors, over Savings Bank.
FRANK R. W. COMER.
14oct-dtf

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HOMŒPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
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NO. 125 WEST MAIN STREET.
TITUSVILLE, PA.,
are now open daily, (Sundays excepted), from 10 a. m. till 8 p. m. Physicians who, in particular diseases, desire to subject patients to a systematic course of electric treatment, will find this institution available. No baths will be administered indiscriminately, and all applicants must receive their prescriptions from
DR. T. F. FRANK,
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Hotels.

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EBBITT HOUSE,

Washington, D. C.

Guests will find this paper on file in the Reading Rooms. 4mchdly.

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ENTERPRISE, PA.
G. A. CONFER..........PROPRIETOR.
Newly modeled and furnished. Stabling and Livery attached to the hotel. dec24tf

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OFFICERS:
Wm. H. Abbott, Pres't. I. G. Jackson, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
Wm. H. Abbott, Geo. K. Anderson,
F. W. Ames, F. W. Andrews,
D. H. Cady, Lyman Stewart,
G. Shamburg, Chas. H. Duncan,
J. Foster Clark.

This bank is organized on the partnership principle, each stockholder being individually liable to the full extent of his property.

FOUR, FIVE AND SIX PER CENT.

interest allowed on time deposits in Savings Bank Department; special facilities being offered to small depositors.

Government Securities of all kinds for sale.

Discounts made and a General Banking Business transacted.

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This institution is a branch of the Citizens Bank of Titusville, and business is conducted on the same principle.

INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS. A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
sep20dtf.

ROBERTS & CO.,

Bankers,

SPRING ST., OPP. AMERICAN HOTEL

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Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange and Government Securities, make collections on all points in the Oil Regions, and throughout the United States, and do a general Banking business.

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L. B. SILLIMAN, Teller. jan28dtf.

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DIRECTORS:
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DIRECTORS:
Chas. H Shepard, W. H. Kinter,
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aug15-tf H. DUNHAM, Cashier.

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$500,000 IN GOVERNMENT BONDS

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SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

allowed on time deposits, for which certificates will be issued.

All Deposits Payable on Demand Without Notice.

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E. C. Hoag, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
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Wm. T. Neill, A. H. Bronson,
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mch19d&wly.

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AND

MANUFACTURERS' BANK,

OF TITUSVILLE, PA.

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Buy and sell United States Governments, Gold Coupons, Collect Interest and do a General Banking Business. Collections made on all points in the Oil Regions. Correspondence solicited. D. H. MITCHELL, President.
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PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

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Capital - - - - - $100,000

Stockholders Individually Liable

Collections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted.

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ROBERT C. BEACH, Cashier.
nov12tf

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NewspaperARCHIVE®

The Morning Herald.

Thursday, February 6, 1873.

Largest Circulation in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

Congressional.

WEDNESDAY, February 5.

HOUSE.—A memorial from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, asking for the establishment of a mail line of American iron ships between the United States and Europe was presented. The revised internal revenue bill passed. A bill was introduced to grant the privilege of erecting a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at Memphis, which was debated, but no action was taken. The House took up the postoffice appropriation bill and discussed it until adjournment.

SENATE.—Petitions were presented to increase the salaries of Judges and against the repeal of the bankrupt law. The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of paying the two per cent. claims of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. A bill was introduced to extend the time for making application for soldiers' back pay and bounty. Senators Scott, Stocton, Wright and Stevenson were appointed a special committee to investigate the Credit Mobilier matter. The Finance bill came up as the regular order, and was debated, after which Mr. Sherman moved to lay it upon the table, which resulted in a vote of twenty-nine to twenty-seven. The bill for building six new war steamers passed. Pending the consideration of the Consular Appropriation bill, the Senate adjourned.

THE Missouri *Republican* comes to us in a new dress and changed to quarto form, which seems to be getting popular in the West. The *Republican* is the leading Democratic paper west of the Mississippi river.

ONE of the most absurd acts which Congress ever did was to order an equestrian statue of Admiral Farragut, who was probably never on horseback a dozen times in his life. He certainly is deserving of better treatment than to be passed down to posterity in bronze, as the venerable Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines. His statue should be mounted on a cross tree at the masthead.

THERE were three terrible boiler explosions Monday. An account of the one at Pittsburg was given in full in our columns of yesterday. The telegraph brought news of another, quite as destructive to life, at Conshoken, thirteen miles from Philadelphia, and a third at Syracuse, New York. The cause of explosion in each instance is enshrouded in mystery, as the attendants, who were tried and capable men, report positively that there was no lack of water in the boilers. The experience of the past few years has fully demonstrated that there must be other reasons which are not understood, that causes explosions, other than a lack of water. The question of the peculiar properties of superheated steam are but little known, and testimony on the subject is contradictory and unsatisfactory to the farthest degree, but there must be some subtle force, whether designated as superheated steam, gas, or any other convenient name, which is thus far practically unknown to the best of engineers. Doubtless many explosions result from carelessness—possibly from criminal carelessness; but some, at least, of them are wholly unexplainably upon any theory understood by scientists at the present time. This is a practical question for scientific investigation worthy of the most careful and exhaustive study, and one which would result in great good if successfully solved.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York, has written a long letter, filling about as much space in the *Independent Tribune* as was recently devoted to Mr. Orton's pet scheme to defeat the postal telegraph, in which he tries to convince the proof-readers, who are compelled to read it, that he is entitled to nearly all the credit for the overthrow of the Tammany Ring. The *Tribune*, in the same issue, openly charges that the Custom House Ring of New York is alone responsible for the stealings of Tweed and his dummies, because, as it alleges, the ring charter could not have been adopted without the vote of the Republican members of the Legislature. The especial object of advancing these ingenious theories at just this time is not apparent to the casual observer, unless it be to convince the public that the Tammany Ring was a body of spotless patriots, and the Republican party, otherwise known as the Custom House Ring, was a secret league of cut-throat plunderers. Whether this was the design of the writer, we cannot say, but certainly this is the natural inference to be drawn from the series of articles, which have recently appeared in the columns of that independent publication. It does not follow that because Mr. Tilden joined the ranks of the Reformers after Tweed's power was seriously crippled, that the Republican party should be held responsible for the wholesale plundering of the ring. There is no connection whatever between these two facts, and the lame attempt to connect them, only shows the inherent weakness of the cause which resorts to such discreditable practices as a means or defending its own shortcomings.

Notes and Comments.

ANOTHER batch of ring frauds have recently been brought to light by Comptroller Greene, of New York. Slowly but surely the facts are coming to light to prove that every charge made against these corruptionists was literally true, and rather under the mark, if anything.

A MOVEMENT is now on foot to unite the cities of New York and Brooklyn under one government, on the supposition, we suppose, that one ring is preferable to two, and that the provision for one, on the whole, will aggregate less than it will to maintain the two separate establishments.

GOVERNOR DIX has given public notice that none but the most extraordinary circumstances will influence him to interfere with the deliberate decisions of juries in capital offences. This certainly settles the fate of Foster, Stokes and others who have thus far vainly hoped for a successful appeal to executive clemency.

JAY GOULD's bill to repeal the classification law of Illinois, has appeared at Springfield with a strong lobby to back it, but the hostility to such legislation is so great throughout the West, that it is not likely to become a law at this session of the Legislature. Politicians dare not face the farmers in their present mood after voting in the interest of railroad rings.

THE slight accident on the New York elevated railway, the other day, may be the last straw to break the directors' backs. The accident itself was trivial, but it detained a car-load of half frozen Gothamites for a long time, until a ladder track arrived from a distant engine house to release the sufferers from their airy solitude. The railroad was never popular, but the mishaps which are liable to befall travelers are just becoming to be fully realized and are likely to prove ruinous to the company.

THE action of those who seemed determined to wring the last penny from Mr. Greeley's orphan children is sufficiently disgusting to shake one's faith in human nature, if anything will. It is a disgrace to humanity that such proceedings are permitted to take place at all, and the Judge who will permit such attempts to rob defenceless children under the color of law is not blameless as a man, however correct his technical rulings as a legal officer may be. The appeal of the two sisters is heartrending, and touches a sympathetic chord in the heart of every reader who is not lost to the finer feelings of humanity. The prosecution exhibits a disposition little shorth of fiendishness in its hypocritical gloatings over the dying agonies of the great journalist, whose memory they falsely claim to respect.

Topics of the Day.

—The New York evening *Mail*, speaking of the Culwell case, says:

It is urged that the United States Senate will have to hold a special session after the 4th of March, for the purpose of investigating charges of corruption against its members. But what is the need of delaying this work, or of continuing it beyond the close of the present session? Is there any room for doubting that Senator Caldwell obtained his election by unworthy means? In such a case as this it is almost as important that the Senate should act promptly as it is that it should act at all. The expulsion of Caldwell this week, coming on the heels of the exposure and defeat of Pomeroy, would produce a ten-fold greater effect for good than if it should be postponed until after a lingering investigation.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says:

One result of the Credit Mobilier investigation will be a general purification of the political atmosphere, and a more clear understanding of the proper relations between the people and their representatives. Hereafter Members of Congress will understand that they are elected to serve the people and not themselves. They are sent to Washington to look after the interests of the country, and not after their own interests. They are not merely Representatives of the district that elects them, but in a certain sense representatives of the country at large, and bound under all circumstances to maintain the national honor by the purity of their personal careers. A member of Congress occupies a sort of fiduciary position. He is charged with the duty of looking after the interests of the country to the entire exclusion of his own interests. He is a trustee, and the public is the *cestui que trust*. If he casts a vote, or utters a word or makes an investment looking to the advancement of his own interests over those of the public, he is false to his position and false to the interests of those who put him there.

—The Philadelphia *Press*, speaking of the abolition of the franking privilege, says:

Another splendid achievement of the great Republican party—another honorable inscription to be placed upon its imperishable monument—is the abolition of the franking privilege. We feel a genuine pleasure in pointing to this most praiseworthy measure of reform, especially at this juncture, when misfortune has fallen upon so many of our honored leaders. It must be accepted by the nation and by the world as proof that whatever unsightly evidences of corruption or moral infirmity may occasionally come to the surface, there is still among our public men a strong undercurrent of purity, integrity and genuine self-sacrificing patriotism. The Republican majority in Congress, in thus depriving themselves of a valuable perquisite and abolishing a privilege which has been enjoyed and highly prized—and we may add, abused—by their predecessors almost since the foundation of the Government, have done an act which reflects upon them the highest credit. It is comparatively easy for Legislators to cut down the emoluments of other officials, but to take away their own requires a noble degree of self-denial. This will be hereafter regarded as among the most beneficent of the reforms accomplished during the Presidency of General Grant; and Postmaster General Creswell merits especial commendation for his sturdy and persevering advocacy of the measure until finally successful. He has proved himself an able officer, and has, we believe, been faithful throughout to the interests of the people.

—The Boston *Advertiser* says that:

Some time last year we told the story of the Lexington, Kentucky, municipal government. In old times the city was Democratic. When the negroes were enfranchised it became Republican. The State Legislature, however, dreading the consequence of an election, extended the terms of the officers of the city two or three times: and we believe it to be true that the officers of the city now in power were elected more than three years ago for one year only, and have never gone before the people in all that time. This state of things, however, could not last forever, and last Wednesday a new election was held. The City Council had arranged the matter in advance. Special lists were prepared, and no citizen could vote whose name was not upon them, although there is no registry law. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* describes the election, and says that he himself, although possessing every qualification for a voter, was denied the privilege. Last November there were 2,200 Republican votes in the city. Last week, no less than 1,026 colored votes were rejected—more than the whole number of Democratic votes cast. The colored men were provided with affidavits showing that they were legal voters, but these certificates were disregarded. There seems to be no doubt that the Kentucky Democrats made a mental reservation when they subscribed to the Cincinnati platform.

Political.

—The Virginia Republicans are perfecting their party organization.

—Mayor Havemeyer declares it his purpose to adhere to his non-partisan platform.

—Speaker Blaine hasn't even the smell of fire on his garments, and Morton fights above the clouds.

—Superintendent Knapp, of the New York postoffice, is suspended for irregularities. His friends claim that he is guiltless.

—Rumor has it that his recent canvass cost Senator Pomeroy $100,000. This must either be a mistake, or the legislators of Kansas are very virtuous.

—The Democrats of New Hampshire think they can elect Mr. Hubbard from the First District. But as he *only had a majority of* 359, the Republicans intend to go for him.

—The Mobile *Register* taunts the New Hampshire Democrats with their weakness, in having, last summer, followed the "new departure." What else did the *Register* do?

—W. K. Mendershall, head of the railroad division, general land office, has resigned position to accept a situation in the employ of the North Pacific Railroad Company.

—Minnesota has an entire Legislature of "carpet baggers," not one of whom was born in the State. The only excuse for this fearful state of things is the fact that the State is not yet twenty-one years old.

—Taking its cue probably from the farmers' conclave recently held in Illinois, the Wisconsin Legislature has before it a proposition declarind it a misdemeanor for a State officer as member of the Legislature to accept a free railroad pass.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, which is controlled by Senator Carpneter, says that in the private political circles of Washington the name of Senator Carpenter is often coupled with the office of Attorney General of the United States, but it does not believe he will accept the place if offered to him.

Personal.

—Miss Neilson is in Boston.

—Stanley's photographs sell well in London.

—Herschel V. Johnson is now a Georgia judge.

—Fred Douglas has been lecturing in Omaha.

—Charlotte Cushman is playing in New Orleans.

—General Ruger, of West Point, is in New York City.

—Does any one, except the jurymen, doubt Tweed's guilt.

—John F. Charles, a negro lawyer, has been admitted to the bar in Georgia.

—Buffalo Bill resigned from the Nebraska Legislature because he could not keep his seat.

—Emily Faithful is perfecting arrangements for an extended lecture through the country.

—Theophile Gautier left sixteen unpublished manuscripts. Among them are five long novels.

—Edwin C. Baily, late proprietor of the Boston *Herald*, has bought the New Hampshire *Patriot*.

—Mrs. Sarah A. Oran, widow of a soldier who died in the United States service, has been elected State Librarian of Indiana.

—After a full settlement of General Howard's accounts in the Freedman's Bureau, he was found to owe the Government just $32 04. He drew a check and squared up the account at once.

—A sad misfortune happened to Miss Vinnie Ream on Saturday afternoon. She has been at work all summer upon her equestrian model for the statue of Farragut, and on Saturday it was made ready and carted to the Capitol for competitive exhibition. In lifting the model from the carriage, the workmen let it fall, and it was broken into a thousand fragments. The sympathy of a crowd of spectators was freely extended to the unfortunate artist, who has one consolation at least, in that the model, never having been seen, can safely be called a great work of art. The Senate joint resolution extending the time when models for the Farragut statue can be presented, passed the House yesterday, and Miss Ream may be able to prepare another before the expiration of the extended time.

Passing Events.

—Florida has had a snow storm.

—An Illinois man has captured a white coon.

—There are 230 papers published in Switzerland.

—An alderman of Galveston, Texas, is a wood sawyer.

—Cedar river, Iowa, is frozen solid to the bottom at Cedar Rapids.

—New Orleans has a hundred charity patients down with the small pox.

—An Illinois man brags of having a yearling steer that weighs 1,160 pounds.

—The South Bend, Indiana, wagon factory gets more orders than it can fill.

—A Janesville, Wisconsin, man has sued his sweetheart for a breach of promise.

—The Dubuque *Telegraph* says that the Iowa Pacific Railroad is offered for sale.

—The Third New Jersey Regiment will attend the inauguration of President Grant.

—The Geneva (Wisconsin) Lake *Herald* states that 80,000 pounds of fish have been taken out of Geneva Lake during the past year.

—An Indiana woman has had eight children in two years, and yet some people insist that the native American element is dying out.

—Twelve students of Wabash College, Indiana, have organized a joint stock company, with $175 capital, to publish a weekly newspaper.

—A black eagle, measuring seven feet from tip to tip, was captured in Green Lake county, Wisconsin, last week, while engaged in combat with a fox.

—The Lake Superior iron mines, according to the tables compiled by the *Mining Gazette*, last year yielded 962,655 tons of ore 351,750 tons of pig iron; value, $9,188,055.

The Grand Haven, Michigan, *Herald*, of the 1st inst., says: The ice on the lake extends thirty miles from this city—a little more and we'll be able to take a sleigh ride to Milwaukee.

—The Washington *Chronicle* says that at the literary reunion in the parlors of Hon. Horatio King, on Saturday evening, Colonel Audenried read a very interesting account of his travels with General Sherman through Europe and the Holy Land. Among the many visitors were Senor Borges, the Brazilian Minister, Mrs. Senator Sprague, Chief Justice Chase, Mrs. Senator Howell, and many others.

Things in Pennsylvania.

—Lancaster is free from policy shops.

—Joseph Reichard died very suddenly at Harrisburg, Tuesday.

—Senator Cameron will be seventy-four years old the 8th of March.

—John B. Gough lectured at Harrisburg on Tuesday night, on temperance.

—The cash value of all Pennsylvania farm land reaches nearly $1,250,000,000.

—Highland is what they propose to call the new county, if Tioga should be divided.

—Colonel Philip Grossler, a prominent citizen of Columbia, died suddenly Wednesday.

—The next reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic will take place at Williamsport.

—Harrisburg has been considerably excited over the freezing up of their fire plugs.

—Patridges and pheasants are found in various parts of the State, in considerable numbers, frozen to death.

—Philadelphia is such a nice quiet place that local editors are all on the fence waiting for something to turn up.

—Mrs. Salome Harmony, of Elizabethtown, died last week, aged ninety-one years, nine months and eighteen days.

—Quite a large fire occurred in the boiler and laundry room of the Lochiel House at Harrisburg, Sunday night. Mr. Bergner's barn was also burned at the same time, as well as several smaller buildings. Three horses were burned.

—Miss Lizzie Rogers, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, is said to be the best female bookkeeper in the United States Treasury at Washington. She has been made eligible to an $1,800 clerkship. She was taught bookkeeping by her father.

—The bonds, mortgages, etc., stolen from the Lancaster Bank some three weeks since, were found under the steps of St. Paul's Church, Reading, Tuesday. They amounted to over $100,000. The money stolen at the same time has not been recovered.

—William Crump, of Williamstown, while out shooting on Thursday of last week, in company with James Shuttlesworth, met with a painful accident. Shuttlesworth fired at a pheasant, not knowing that Mr. Crump was within range, when one grain of shot hit the latter, entering the ball of his left eye. Dr. DeVeny extracted the shot, and thinks the wound will not impair the sight of the eye.

—The Scranton *Republican* says that a young man named William Shimer, employed at the Marvin Shaft, near Providence, met with an accident Sunday night, which resulted in his death. Having occasion to cross over the mouth of the shaft, he accidentally missed his step and was precipitated to the bottom, a distance of 167 feet, where he was found a shapeless mass of humanity. He was the only support of an aged mother.

Late News.

[By Mail.]

—Northfield, Vermont, lost $30,000 by fire Saturday.

—The Shepaug Valley Railroad, Connecticut, is bankrupt.

—The real estate market in Hartford Conn., is very active.

—One Kentucky farmer has a flock of fifteen hundred sheep.

—The West Pointers will be billetad at the Ebbitt House when in Washington.

—New Hampshire school boys draw their school marms home on a hand-sled.

—The Paducah, Kentucky, rolling mills have resumed work, after a suspension of several weeks.

—The Five Cents Savings Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts, has just invested $100,000 in real estate.

—The New Haven, Connecticut, liquor dealers are being prosecuted under the personal responsibility law.

—One county in Wisconsin covers its county books with sheet iron covers, so as to lessen the danger of fire.

—A Mrs. Gamble of Macon county, Illinois, kicks the beam at 276 pounds, and is light on foot for all that.

—A number of citizens of Wakefield, Rhode Island, have organized a wrecking company to operate on that coast.

—A Catholic priest of Pittsfield, Mass, is charged by members of his flock with having bought a farm and paid for it with money belonging to the Church.

—The Providence *Press* says: "Among the female teachers of our city is one lady who has served nearly thirty years, and several who began to teach here twenty years ago." No vote of thanks to the editor, from the teachers, has yet been put upon record.

—The Washington *Chronicle* says that Mr. Lester A. Bartlett lost a valuable horse on Saturday from a strange disease. The animal, which he valued at $1,000, was first taken with colic, but when relieved of that, was taken with a flooding at the nostrils, which soon turned to frothing from both mouth and nostrils, causing his death in a few hours.

The Latest News.

(By Telegraph.)

—A large number of pension bills passed the House yesterday.

—Charles Francis Adams is to deliver an oration on the late Wm. H. Seward.

—The steamship Manitoba, from Baltimore, arrived in Liverpool yesterday.

—The British Court has gone into mourning for the dowager Empress of Brazil.

—Wilson's committee adjourned yesterday on account of the absence of witnesses.

—The State Republican Convention of Connecticut met in New Haven yesterday and nominated Henry P. Haven for Governor.

—A resolution in the New York Legislature opposing the purchase by the Government of certain telegraph lines, was lost by a vote of twenty to six.

BY TELEGRAPH

Associated Press Dispatches.

XLIId Congress—Third Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 5.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Conkling for the greater security of the mail service; to increase the salaries of the United States District Judges in New York, and against the repeal of the bankrupt law and the removal of the tax on national banks.

Mr. Vickers presented a remonstrance against the repeal of the bankrupt law.

Mr. Wright, from the business men of St. Louis, urged such repeal.

Mr. Buckingham, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, without amendment, the House bill for the relief of settlers on the late Sioux Indian reservation in Minnesota.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on the bill to refund two per cent to Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Mr. Thurman submitted the minority report, which was ordered printed with the report of the majority.

Mr. Buckingham introduced a bill establishing a time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July, 1868.

Mr. Rice offered the following resolution, and asked immediate consideration. Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to inquire into and report to the Senate whether there is any existing legal State Government in Arkansas, and how and by whom it is constituted.

Mr. Ferry of Connecticut, objected, because he said that reflection had satisfied him that that the Senate had exceeded its power in attempting to carry out similar resolutions adopted in regard to Alabama.

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. Windom from the Committee of Conference on Indian Appropriation bill, submitted and explained a conference report, which was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Blair, a bill to confer jurisdiction on court claims to hear and determine the suit of Carondelet vs. United States, was taken up, but at the expiration of the morning hour it went over.

Mr. Anthony in the chair said that the Vice President wished to be excused from appointing a special committee to consider the testimony transmitted from the House yesterday affecting certain Senators and desired that a committee should be appointed by the Senator (Mr. Anthony) himself who occupied the chair when a committee was ordered.

Mr. Edmunds said he had been out when Mr. Patterson offered his resolution for approval to this special committee and as the Senate had a standing committee on privileges and elections, he thought the matter ought to go to that committee. He therefore moved to reconsider the vote by which a special committee had been ordered.

Mr. Alcorn said the Committee on Privileges and Elections was overworked, and that if this inquiry were referred to them it could not be reached during this session of Congress.

Mr. Edmunds then withdrew his motion, and Mr. Anthony being in the chair appointed the following special committee: Messrs. Morrill, Scott, Stockton, Wright and Stevens.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the finance bill.

Mr. Saulsbury favored a free banking provision in the bill, but thought the effect of the other provisions [illegible] to increase the public debt.

Mr. Fenton criticized it in detail.

Mr. Wright thought the people were satisfied with things as they are, and moved to strike out the first section of the bill.

Mr. Thurman moved to lay the bill on the table, which was agreed to. Yeas, 29; nays, 27.

The following is the vote: Yeas—Alcorn, Blair, Call, Dawes, Edmunds, Fenton, Gilbert, Goldthwait, Hamilton, of Texas, Harlan, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelly, Morton, Weeber, Norwood, Pool, Ramsey, Ransom, Rice, Robertson, Schurz, Sprague, Stevenson, Thurman, Tipton, West and Wyndham—29.

Nays—Ames, Bayard, Bowman, Buckingham, Casserly, Chandler, Clayton, Cooper, Corbett, Cragor, Ferry, of Connecticut, Ferry, of Michigan, Flannagan, Hamilton, of Maryland, Hamlin, Morrill, of Maine, Morrill, of Vermont, Nye, Patterson, Pratt, Saulsbury, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, Vickers, Wilson, and Wright—27.

Mr. Edmunds moved to take up the bill to provide for the distribution of Geneva awards. Lost—yeas, 17; nays, 31.

Mr. Cragin submitted and explained the report of the Conference Committee on a bill to provide for the construction of six new sloops of war, which was concurred in.

Mr. Stevenson moved to take up the House bill granting a pension to Mrs. Wood, daughter of President Taylor.

Mr. Pratt moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Pensions, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Edmunds said the United States and Mexican Claims Commission was defunct, and moved to strike out the appropriation for it, which was agreed to

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

A memorial was presented from the Philadelphia Board of Trade asking for the establishment of an ocean steamship service in American built iron steamships with England.

Mr. Beck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported an amendment to the Internal Revenue laws, as follows:

The 1st Section restored a provision to law 62 allowing producers of tobacco to sell at the place of production to consumers an amount not exceeding $1,000.

The 2d Section proposed to increase the fractional parts of barrels required to be stamped, by including thirds of barrels.

The 3d Section proposed to provide that a man who made wine from grapes raised by himself, might sell it at the place of production without paying the twenty-five dollars special tax now required. Bill passed.

Mr. Moore, Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions proceeded to make a report of a pension bill, but before doing so commented unfavorably on the action of the House yesterday in passing the bill making the pension of the widow, Mrs. Wood, date back to the date of her husband's death. The rule was that the pension should take effect from the passage of the bill and there was no propriety in making distinctions between widows of general officers and widows of private soldiers.

Mr. Blaine, Speaker, who yesterday left the chair and introduced and advocated the bill referred to. He again took the floor and defended with propriety, that measure, remarking that it was the only instance of a person of the lineage of Geneeal Taylor receiving any benefit from the Government of the United States

Mr. Speer, from the same committee, reported a bill repealing a provision to act fourth, of July, 1864, which prohibits the allowance of pension claims unless prosecuted to a successful issue within five years from the date being filed, and allowing claims so barren to be granted and allowed within two years from the passage of this act, upon satisfactory evidence. After discussion, the bill was passed.

A large number of pension bills were passed.

Mr. Packer, from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, reported a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at Memphis. In reply ton questions by Mr. Finkleberg, Mr. Packer stated that the main span of the bridge was to be 400 feet in the clear, and that the bridge might be built with a draw.

Mr. Finkelnburg opposed the bill, remarking that all were agreed that no bridge with a draw should be built on the Mississippi below St. Louis. Such bridges had already done damage enough above that city. No such detriment to commerce should be permitted below that city, and it was questionable whether any bridge should be permitted between St. Louis and New Orleans. The Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis had ment yesterday in order to consider that subject, and he expected to hear from that meeting to-morrow. He hoped that the bill would either be recommitted or referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Cox gave notice that he would move to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Potter asked Mr. Packer whether the bill had been recommended by the engineering officers of the Government.

Mr. Packer replied that it had not, by that the interests of the Government were entirely guarded by making the matter subject to the judgment and control of the Secretary of War.

Mr. Potter cautioned the House against repeating the blunder it had committed some time ago in authorizing a bridge across the Ohio river at Cincinnati, which was subsequently changed at great expense, for which the Government was now held responsible. He was satisfied that no bridge should ever be permitted by Congress across any of the great rivers of the country without most careful deliberation, and without examination and report of the same by officers of Government not connected with private interests.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over without action, till to-morrow.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Burchard in the Chair, on the postoffice appropriation bill.

The bill as reported January 15th, appropriates $32,503,767, of which all but $6,310,602 is to come from revenues of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Palmer, who has charge of the bill, remarked that since the abolition of the franking privilege, the Postmaster General was willing to have the appropriation reduced by $1,500,000.

Mr. Cotton offered an amendment increasing them for letter carriers from 1,600,000 to 1,700,000, and allowing their employment in places with a populotion of 20,000 inhabitants within the postoffice delivery.

After a long discussion in valuing the whole letter carrier system and compensation of letter carriers, which Messrs Cox and L. Myers endeavored but failed to have increased, the amendment offered by Mr. Cotton was agreed to. Without finishing the bill the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Banquet to Professor Tyndall.

NEW YORK, February 5.

At a meeting of the Committee of Seventy last night a letter was read from Mayor Havemeyer stating the draft of a charter which will be reported from the Committee on Cities in the Legislature. It will differ materially from the draft presented by the Republican Committee, which is intended to neutralize the power of the Mayor in the local government, and open the door to a new reign of partisan trade jobbers. The Mayor also points out other objections to the charter, which he says ought not to pass.

A grand farewell banquet was last evening given to Professor Tyndall, which was attended by a brilliant selection of the public men of the city. The Chair was occupied by the Hon. William E. Everets, who delivered the opening address. Remarks followed from Professor Tyndall, Professor Draper, Henry Ward Beecher, and others.

Coroner's Verdict.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the murder of Duryea by Simmons yesterday, returned a verdict that deceased died from stab wounds, at the hands of Simmons.

Death of Warden.

The death of Francis Warden, the representative in Europe of A. T. Stowart, who died recently in Paris, are expected here shortly. Warden left an estate valued at $10,000,000.

New York Criminalities.

William Schaffer, who murdered his wife last night in an assignation house, and then cut his own throat, died this afternoon.

Simmons was held by the Coroner, for the murder of Duryea, in bail of $10,000.

This afternoon the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury presented an indictment of murder in the first degree against Simmons, for the killing of Duryea.

The Board of Trade has adopted resolutions opposing the repeal of the bankruptcy law.

Alfred A. Gifford, the oldest member of the Stock Exchange, died to-day.

John J. White, cashier of the banking house of J. V. Painter, Cleveland, made complaint at the Tombs against William Ellis alias Loron White, charging him with swindling plaintiff out of $13,000 by selling the latter forged Union Pacific bonds to that amount. Ellis says it is a case of mistaken identity.

Judge Sou'nerland adjourned his Supplementary Court or General Sessions to-day, to consider the question raised as to his right to hold court without sufficient public notice being previously given.

The Great Charity Ball.

Henry Clews, Treasurer of the charity ball, reports $15,000 netted for the fund of the Infant Asylum.

Seven Murderers.

Seven prisoners were arraigned to-day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on charge of murder. Each pleaded not guilty and were remanded for trial.

WASHINGTON.

Movements of the President.

WASHINGTON, February 5.

The President will visit Wilmington, Del., [illegible] invitation from the Council, to return on Friday.

Caldwell's Case.

After a lengthy secret consultation, the Committee on Privileges and Elections took up Caldwell's case.

Mr. Comstock was examined in relation to Scott & Co.'s books. He presented a list of drafts drawn as follows: January 9th $5,000; 17th, $5,000; February 1st, $5,000; March 23d, 10,000. The transfer books showed the payment of a draft of $10,000 to Caldwell on the 20th of January. He thought that he must be mistaken in his statement about the $10,000 draft on Jay Cooke & Co., since he could not find it on the books. He did not find any other large checks at all, and did not look for them at the time in question; did not look for them at any other time.

Morton remarked that Caldwell had said to him that he was willing to make oath to the statement submitted by him yesterday, and asked him if he desired to do so.

Caldwell said that, after consultation with his counsel, he had concluded to submit the statement upon his honor as a Senator.

Judge Crosier asked permission to submit a printed argument, and wanted one week to prepare it.

After some discussion, he was granted permission to present his argument next Thursday.

Mr. Clarke said that because of the prominence with which his name has been connected with the matter, he too would like his submitted to argument. Objected.

Mr. Morton said that if Mr. Clarke was permitted to make his argument, all the other witnesses might demand the same privilege, which would prolong the investigation indefinitely.

The investigation was then declared closed.

Doings of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the Senate bill similar to that which has passed the House entitled "A bill Declaring the True Intent of a Statute," have made a report, saying the bill declares the true intent and meaning of the section of an act approved March 3d, 1857, entitled "an act to settle certain accounts between the United States and the States of Mississippi and other States." is that Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, not having received five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within their respective limits, in money, shall have their accounts stated both on public lands and reservations and such cash balance as has not been paid to said states shall be allowed and paid. The object of the bill is that the United States shall state an account with these states and not to charge against their expenditures if any are made by arrangements with these states on their behalf, but only charge them with the payments made by them in money. The states of Ohio and Indiana make a claim against the United States of about $400,000 each, and Illinois claims about $500,000. After an elaborate argument the committee say the United States have not only substantially, but literally complied with the contract, and concluded by saying that if the States of Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois, having had two per cent, and vastly more applied to the construction of roads leading to those States, are now entitled to receive two per cent., then Mississippi and Alabama, who have not had the two per cent. applied to the construction of roads leading to those States, as is stipulated in the enabling act, but have received the two per cent., are entitled to have the roads constructed or its equivalent in money, which no one will claim. The committee recommends that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Senators Thurman and Pool dissented from the report.

Weather Report.

For New England, winds shifting to easterly and southerly and partly cloudy weather. For the Middle States, easterly to southerly winds and partly cloudy weather, with probably areas of light rain from Virginia to southeastern New York. For the Northwest and extending east and southeast over the Upper Lake region and Ohio Valley, westerly to northerly winds and generally clear weather, South Atlantic States, winds veering to westerly and clearing weather. For Gulf States East of Mississippi, light to fresh variable winds and cloudy weather. For Tennessee and Kentucky, winds veering to westererly and probably northwesterly, and generally clear.

INDIANA.

Destructive Fire.

LAFAYETTE, February 5.

About two o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the cellar of a store-room occupied by C. E. Marvin, as an auction room, in the Spencer block, on Fourth street, in this city, which resulted in the destruction of a whole block. The principal sufferers by the fire are W. C. Gregory, hardware and stove dealer; C. E. Marvin, auctioneer; L. E. Brown, druggist; Henry Strauss, clothier; and I. Spencer, owner of part of the block. The origin of the fire is not known. The following is a list of insurance on buildings and stocks: National, of Hartford, $7,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $5,000; Queen, $3,000; Phoenix, Hartford, $4,500; Home, of New York, $2,000; Hartford, $4,000; Royal, $3,000; Imperial, $1,000. The total loss is estimated at $50,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Coroner's Verdict.

PITTSBURGH, February 5.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the workmen killed by the explosion of the American Iron Works, rendered their verdict to-day. The jury stated that the testimony obtained conclusively prayed that there was a full supply of water in the boilers ten or fifteen minutes before the explosion, and that it was also equally evident that the explosion resulted from an over pressure upon the boilers, but the cause of that over pressure they had been unable to determine.

ILLINOIS.

More Frauds.

CHICAGO, February 5.

Both houses of the Illinois Legislature yesterday adopted a resolution for an investigation into the accounts of ex Secretary of State Rummel, who is charged with irregularities in connection with the copying of the journals and laws of the last Legislature.

NEW JERSEY.

Railroad Wars.

TRENTON, February 5.

The Vice Chancellor delivered an elaborate opinion this morning on a bill praying for a preliminary injunction against the National Railway Company, the Stanhope Railroad Company, and others, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company being the complainants. The several charters by which the National Railway Company proposed to construct a through road between Philadelphia and New York, were reviewed at length, and the conclusion in each was that they had no right under the law to construct a through road, and that to use them for that purpose was a fraud. He ruled for the complainants on every point, and granted an injunction against the National Railway Company.

OHIO.

Drowned.

CINCINNATI, February 5.

Two boys, aged twelve and fourteen, sons of Samuel Bishop, a farmer residing near Mount Vernon, Ohio, were drowned while attempting to cross the creek running through his farm.

FOREIGN.

Cholera.

LONDON, February 5.

Cholera has again broken out in a violent manner in several places in Russia and Hungary.

The Case of the Murillo.

CADIZ, February 5.

The steamship Murillo is yet at Cadiz, where she has remained since her first arrival. The British Consul here has demanded the issue of a writ of attachment against her. The Captain of the Murillo and the officer of the watch at the time of the disaster to the North Fleet, are held as prisoners on a Spanish man-of-war. Pending the investigation, the crew are under guard and not allowed to go ashore. The Spanish authorities who examined the Murillo declared that she shows no signs of having been in a collision, and they believe that she is guiltless.

Bowles Released.

LONDON, February 5.

The trial of Robert Bowles took place to-day. The counsel for the prosecution, in his address, said it was impossible to doubt the guilty foreknowledge of the defendant or of the manner in which the firm disposed of the bonds of the prosecutor, M. Dagieant, amounting to $8,800, and also securities worth $51,200 of the widows Gates and Gardner. But few witnesses were examined among whom were M. Dagieant and Mrs. Gates. After the argument, the Deputy Recorder summed up, showing that other members of the firm were responsible for securities deposited. A verdict of not guilty was rendered.

Spanish Affairs.

MADRID, February 5.

At the session of the Cortes yesterday, a Republican Deputy proposed an amendment to the Porto Rico abolition bill, extending its provisions to the Island of Cuba, and providing that the slaves themselves and not their masters shall receive indemnity. It is not likely that the Cortes will consider the amendment. A band of Carlists were captured in the railway depot in the town of Villafrauca, Province of Guipuzcoa, yesterday.

Slavers Captured.

MELBOURNE, February 5.

The British sloop-of-war Basilisk has seized [illegible] which were engaged in kidnapping Polynesians, to be sold into slavery.

Russian Opinion of the British.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 5.

The official gazette of this city, in an article on the movements of Russia in Central Asia, contrasts the indifference with which Great Britain views the growth of the United States of North America with the jealously with which she watches the growth of Russia. The gazette says British journalists are simply beside themselves with anger, and concluding the article by advising the British Government to take no more notice of the progress of Russia than of the United States. The Russian fleet now in the Baltic will soon sail for the Mediterranean.

The New Government.

QUEBEC, February 5.

Judge Caron has accepted the Lieutenant Governorship of Quebec. A local parliament will be convened immediately to enact necessary legislation for obviating the evils caused by the burning of the court house and records.

Gambetta.

PARIS, February 5.

Gambetta has recovered from his serious illness.

The proprietor of the Coosaire newspaper has been fined and sentenced to four months' imprisonment for publishing the Internationalist circular.

The Carlist Troubles.

MADRID, February 5.

An engagement between the Carlists and a force of royal troops occurred at a small place called Aya in the North. It is officially announced that 200 insurgents were killed and that 1,100 rifles, 300 of the Remington pattern, a large quantity of ammunition and 2,000 prisoners were captured.

The Insurgents begged amnesty.

The Earthquake at Samas.

ATHENS, February 5.

The earthquake shocks on the Island of Samas, which caused so great a destruction of property and loss of life, continued four days. It has not yet been ascertained how many persons perished.

Reorganization of the Prussian Army.

A bill for the reorganization of the Prussian army is almost ready to be reported in the Chamber of Deputies. It provides that the term of service shall be twelve years, three of which will be in active service, four reserves and five landwehr.

GEORGE W. BROWNING,

Plain and Ornamental Plastering.

CORNICE & CENTRE PIECES

OF THE LATEST PATTERNS.

All Orders Promptly Filled

Workshop and Casting Room in

BASEMENT, 77 SPRING STREET.

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Titusville Steam Bakery!

66 SPRING STREET.

TITUSVILLE, - - PENNA.

Bread, Pies, Cakes and Confectionery,

LOSTON BROWN BREAD

WEDDING AND FANCY CAKES

made to order. Also a complete stock of GROCERIES, and the best brands of FLOUR.

TAKE NOTICE.—Goods delivered to any part of the city Free of Charge.

Wm. LOWRIE, Proprietor.

3aprdtf. Successor to the late E. H. Berry.

SIGN WRITING.

L. H. KING

Recently with

A. TALAMO,

Takes this opportunity to inform the citizens of Titusville and vicinity that he has opened a shop, and is prepared to execute all orders in

Plain and Ornamental Sign Writing,

GRAINING AND DECORATING

In an artistic manner. All orders promptly attended to.

Room No. 3, over Goodwin's Restaurant, Spring street.

jan6-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in the city of Meadville, on Friday, February 21, 1873, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described property, to-wit:

All the defendants interest, being an undivided one-half in the following real estate, viz: One lot in the Second ward of the city of Titusville, bounded and described as follows: On the east by lot of Wm. H. Abbott and others, south by an alley, west by a lot of Wm. H. Abbott and others, and north by the Oil Creek & Allegheny River Railroad, being Lot No. 17 in Titus' Estate Addition to the city of Titusville: containing 60 feet front on the railroad track and running back 160 feet. Improvements—One large iron oil tank and oil platform thereon.

ALSO—An undivided one-fourth interest in thirty-four acres of land in Oil Creek township, Crawford county, bounded east by land of Jas. S. M'Guire, south by lands of J. B. Kerr, west by land of Curry's heirs, and north by land of —— Kerr. No improvements.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of J. T. Briggs at the suit of F. W. Ames.

O. R[illegible]D, Sheriff.

Meadville, Pa., Jan. 29, 1873. 3wjan28

THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE MORNING HERALD, TITUSVILLE, February 5.—10 P.M.

The Petroleum market to-day was firm at most points in the Region, and moderately active.

On the Upper Road sales were effected all the way from $2 17½ to $2 27½, and there was considerable inquiry, chiefly on speculation.

The Lower Road was firm and the market slightly advanced.

The market at Oil City was steady at $2 35@$2 40.

The market was rather weaker and buyers were holding off for lower prices.

The home refined market was dull and hardly quotable, nominally 11½@12c in bulk and 16½@17c in barrels.

Sales and Resales of Crude Petroleum in the Oil Region, February 5.

UPPER CREEK.	
1300 bbls P. T.	$2 21½
500 " T. P	2 22½
200 " "	2 25
400 " "	2 17½
LOWER CREEK.	
1000 bbls spot	$2 25
OIL CITY.	
1000 bbls spot	2 35
300 bbls spot	2 35
PARKERS LANDING.	
1000 bbls spot	2 12½
2000 " "	2 12½
500 " "	2 10
1000 " "	2 10
TIDIOUTE.	
1000 bbls spot	2 05
500 " "	2 00
1000 " "	1 95

[PETROLEUM MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York.

Petroleum—The lifeless prices held steady; crude in bulk at at 9c; 1,000 bbls sold at this price. Refined at 20@20½c, spot and February delivery; sale of 2,000 bbls. Cases at 27@27½c. Philadelphia delivery irregular and nominal; refined at 20c asked; 19c is the best general bid.

NEW YORK, February 5—1:15 P. M.

Crude quiet but firm; nominal at 9c. Refined quiet but firm; nominally at 20½c.

Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.

Crude at 11d, refined at 21d; spirits at 13@14d

LIVERPOOL, February 5—3 P. M.

Market unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.

Petroleum—Market quiet but firm; crude Standard white 20c; crude 8c; cases 26c.

Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, February 5.

Petroleum—Crude in fair demand and market firm; producers holding off; sales at $2 15 per bbl at Parker's Landing, equal to a shade below 6c per gallon here. Refined dull and prices drooping, at 17c for car lots.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 5.

Petroleum—Refined steady; standard white in car lots at 17½c; trade lots at 18@18½c

Financial and Commercial.

Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 5.

[illegible] report an increasing interest on the part of National Banks in the new loan and the receipts to-day are more numerous and the subscriptions are larger than yesterday. Their advices from London are also very favorable and look to the closing of the entire loan on Friday.

Money active to the close; most of the business was done at 7 per cent. coin to 1-32 per day, closing at 7@7 per cent coin.

Sterling exchange quiet at 109½@109⅞.

Gold more active and higher; advancing from 113⅝@113⅞, closing at 113⅝@113⅞.

Loans at 2@3 per cent for carrying, and 1-64 to flat for borrowing.

Daily clearings $46,000,000.

Treasury disbursements $176,000.

Governments slightly higher and firm.

State bonds dull.

The feature of the Stock market was Western Union Telegraph which was active and higher with frequent and violent changes—89½ to 93⅝. There are rumors of a corner in the stock. Other shares were quieter than yesterday and the range of prices lower. Erie fell from 67⅛ to 65⅝, rallied to 67⅞ and closed at 66½. Lake Shore ranged at 95⅝ to 94¾; New York Central ranged between 105@105⅝, and Columbus, Cincinnati & Indiana Central between 40⅝@40¾. The latter stock was very strong on account of the recent arrangement with the Hocking Valley Road, and the completion of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Pacific Mail declined from 72⅝ to 71⅝, on the report that the steamer Idaho was at Acapulco with a broken shaft. The bill of last year allowing a reduction of the capital stock of the Company to $10,000,000, was re-introduced in the Assembly to-day. Ohio & Mississippi fell from 48¾ to 48⅛; Rock Island ranged from 113⅝ to 113⅛; Union Pacific 35⅝@36⅛, and Harlem 119 to 118½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881		118¾
do	'62 5-20s	114¾
do	'64, 5-20s	114¾
do	'65, 5-20s	115¼
do	'65, new 5-20s	114½
do	'67, 5-20s	116¾
do	'68	116⅝
do	10-40s	114⅞
U. S. Currency 6s		115⅛
New fives		113¾

STATE BONDS

Missouri	93¾
Tennessee, old	82
" new	81
Virginia, new	50
old	45
North Carolina, old	33
new	16

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Canton	100	St. Paul	53¾
W. U. Tel	93⅛	preferred	79
Quicksilver	44½	Wabash	73⅛
Adams Ex	98¼	preferred	85
Wells Ex	84⅞	Fort Wayne	92⅛
American	62	Terre Haute	10
United States	77⅞	preferred	40
Pacific Mail	71⅝	C. & A	115¾
N. Y. Central	105¼	preferred	118
N. Y. C. Scrip	....	O. & M	48¼
Erie	66½	C. C. & C	91½
preferred	80	B. & Q	119
Harlem	113½	Lake Shore	94¾
preferred	125	Indiana Cent.	40⅜
Mich Central	110⅜	Illinois Cent	120
P. F. W. & C.	95	Union Pacific	36⅛
Northwestern	83	Central do bonds	103⅝
preferred	92½	U. P. bonds	85¼
Rock Island	113¼	D. L. & W	102
N. J. Central	105½	H. & E	8¾

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 5.

Wheat—Market dull and nominal; No 1 red winter held at $1 75; No. 2 do $1 70. Corn—Quiet and unchanged in every respect; 45@46c; cars on track 44c. Oats—Quiet and unchanged in every respect; No 1 State at 39c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 5.

Flour—Market steady with a moderate demand; $8 50@9 00. Wheat—Market dull and prices are a shade lower; No 1 white Michigan $1 90; amber Michigan, at $1 78½; seller February $1 79; seller last half of February, $1 80; seller March $1 82; buyer February at $1 82; No 1 red winter at $1 81½; No 2 do, spot, at $1 75½; seller March $ 79. Corn—Market dull and prices are a shade lower; high mixed spot, 39½; seller May at 43¾c; seller July at 46c; low mixed at 38¼c; yellow at 39c; white 39½c. Oats—Market dull and prices are a shade lower; No 2 at 34½c. Clover seed $5 50 asked, $5 40 offered. Dressed hogs at $5 10@5 30, dividing on 200 lbs; heavy at $5 10.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 5.

Flour—Market quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat—Market steady with a moderate demand. No 1 spring Chicago at $1 28; No 2 do at $1 24; No 3 spring Chicago at $1 10; rejected at 92c. Corn—Market steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed at 30⅞@30¾c cash; 31⅛@31¼c seller March; rejected at 27½c. Oats—Demand fair and prices have advanced; No 2 at 25¾@25⅞c; rejected 27c. Rye—Dull No 2 at 66@67c. Barley—Market dull and prices drooping; No 2 fall at 70@70½c; No 3 at 54@56c. Provisions—Market quiet and held firm; mess pork nominal at $12 00 for cash; sales of 500 bbls at $12 30 seller March. Lard—Market steady with a moderate demand at $7 30 cash. Bulk meats—Market steady with a moderate demand at unchanged prices; shoulders 4¼@4½c packed; clear ribs, packed, 6⅛c. Green meats strong; sales of shoulders at 3¾c; hams, 18 lbs average, at 7½. Dressed hogs in fair demand and market firm $4 65@5 00 for heavy and light weights. Whisky—Market steady with moderate demand at 87½c.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 5.

There was a more cheerful feeling in the market to-day, and jobbers were more active than on any previous day this year. The market for cotton goods was unchanged, active and firm. Wide bleached sheetings were very quick and scarce in first hands. Corset jeans and denims were especially active and met with a large jobbing distribution. Prints in medium colors were in good request and new styles were introduced at 12c. Woolens were rather more lively. Foreign goods, except black alpacas and mohair lustres, were quiet.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 5.

Flour—Dull and heavy; superfine western and State at $6 40@7 25; common to good extra at $7 40@7 90; good to choice at $8 00@8 50; white wheat western extra at $8 50@10 75; extra Ohio at $7 45@10 65; St. Louis at $8 00@13 50. Rye flour—Steady at $4 75@6 50. Corn meal—Steady; yellow western $3 55. Whisky—Firm at 93¼@93½c. Wheat—Quiet; No 2 Spring Chicago and Northwestern Spring, in store and afloat, at $1 63@1 67. ordinary to choice No 2 Milwaukee at $1 70@1 75. Rye—Unchanged; western at 90@93c. Barley—Quiet; State 90c@$1 10; two-rowed State at $1 00. Malt—Quiet; Canada West $1 40. Corn—In moderate demand; old western mixed afloat at 66½@67c; in store at 64@64½c; new western mixed at 65½@66c; yellow western at 62½@66c. Oats—Quiet; new western mixed at 53@55c; old western mixed at 53½@56c. Eggs—Scarce and firm; extra western at 48@55c. Hay—Unchanged; North River at $1 15@1 20. Hops—Dull at 45@50c for crop of 1872. Leather—Quiet and firm at 28@31c, Orinoco 27@22½c. Wool—Market dull; pulled at 92c. Coffee—Steady; Rio at 17@20c. Sugar—In moderate demand; fair to good refining at 8⅜@9⅛c. Molasses—Active; new crop of Muscovado 31½. Rice—Steady; Carolina at 7¾@9c. Petroleum—Crude at 9c; refined at 20@20½c. Turpentine—Strong at 67c. Pork—Dull; mess at $14 37½; prime mess at $13 75. Beef—Unchanged; mess at $9 00@11 00; extra at $12 00 @13 50; hams and tierce nominal. Cut meats—Unchanged; Shoulders at 5¼@6½c; hams at 12@13c. Middles—In good demand; short clear 7⅝; long and short clear, short delivery, at 7¼c; April, 7⅜c; spot, 7 5-16. Lard—Weak; western steam at 8 3-16c; kettle at 8⅜@8½c. Butter—Firm; Western at 15@20c. Cheese—Steady at 13@16½c.

Produce and Provision Market.

REPORTED FOR THE MORNING HERALD FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 5, 1873.

Business is very dull, and is perhaps influenced by the state of the money market. Economy is the rule just now, and it is being practiced to an unusual extent. Flour is considerable higher; so are sugars and coffees; teas are lower. Syrup is higher. There has been a decline in the provision market, and hams, bacon and pork are lower. Coal is higher, and the tendency is for still higher prices.

SPICES—Lower.

Canned goods for this season of year are unusually high, and the tendency is for still higher prices on account of the great demand.

FLOUR AND MEAL—We quote best Family Flour ℘ bbl, at $12 00; second quality, $11 00; common, $10.00; by the sack or quarter bbl, at the same rate. Meal—Bolted 2½c ℘ lb; Buckwheat at 6c ℘ lb; Graham flour, 6c ℘ lb; hominy 8c ℘ lb.

PROVISIONS—Beef Steak, Porter House and Sirloin from 15@20c ℘ lb; round, 20c; rib roast 20c; boiling pieces, 15½c; mutton leg 15c; chops 20c; veal steak, 25c; quarter 15c; lamb leg 18c; chops 20c; Bolognas, 15@18c; hams 15c; dried beef 22c ℘ lb.

FISH—Salt mackerel 15c ℘ lb; $2 75@3 00 ℘ kit; Halibut 20c; Codfish 10c.

FRUITS—Lemons ℘ doz, 50c; Cocoanuts 10@15c; Figs 30c; Prunes 20@25c; oranges, 75c@$1 00 ℘ doz.

BUTTER AND CHEESE, &c—Butter 35@38c ℘ lb; Cheese 20c ℘ lb; lard in caddies 15c; pure leaf lard 15c ℘ lb; milk 10c ℘ quart; Eggs 40c ℘ doz.

HAY AND FEED—Oats 55c; corn $1 00; hay $1 50 ℘ cwt; straw $1 40.

COAL AND WOOD—Soft coal, $6 50@7 50 ℘ ton; Anthracite, $9 50@10 25 ℘ ton. Wood $2 25@2 75 ℘ load; ℘ cord, $3 00.

GROCERIES—Tea—Best gunpowder $1 50@1 80; Young Hyson 90c@1 40; best Oolong $1 40 Japan $1 00@1 50. Sugar—Hard granulated and powdered, 15c ℘ lb; Coffee A, 14c; extra C, 13½c raw sugars 11@13c; molasses ℘ gal. $1 00@1 30; Porto Rico, $1 00; white drips sirup, $1 40; amber, $1 25. Coffee—Mocha green, 50c ℘ lb; old Government Java, 33c; Rio, 27c; Mocha roasted; 54c; Java 40c; Rio, 35c; rice 12c.

Farmers Price List.

REPORTED FOR THE MORNING HERALD FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 5, 1873.

Produce comes in plenty, and prices rules low. Potatoes come in frozen; dealers must look out for them.

BUTTER—Market glutted; worth 25@28c

EGGS are scarce and worth 35c ℘ dozen.

HONEY is worth 40c per lb.

OATS are 50c ℘ bushel.

Potatoes 40 to 55c ℘ bush. Apples $1 00 ℘ bush.

SUNDRIES—Apple butter, $1.20 ℘ gal; Dried Peaches, 30c ℘ lb; Dried Apples, 15c ℘ lb. apples, 40c ℘ peck; oysters, 35@45c.

Special Notices.

Special Notice.

OFFICE OF PENN'A TRANSPORTATION CO., TITUSVILLE, May 1, 1872.

On and after date, all oil not removed from the Company's tanks within thirty (30) days after delivery to them, will be subject to a deduction of five (5) cents per barrel per month or fractional part thereof, from date of receipt by the company until removal, for evaporation and waste. Receipts will be issued for oil delivered to the company. Orders on the company will not be recognized after this day.

WM. WARMCASTLE, Superintendent.

may1dtf.

NOTICE.

OCTAVE OIL COMPANY'S OFFICE, January 20th, 1873.

On and after date all orders or receipts for oil already issued or to be issued will be subject to a charge of five (5) cents per barrel for evaporation and waste if the oil is not removed from the company's tank within thirty days from date of receipt or order, and after thirty days one (1) cent per barrel for every six days, or fractional part thereof, until removed.

D. O. WICKAM, Secretary.

22jantf.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHURCH RUN PIPE CO., TITUSVILLE, PA., July 13, 1872.

On and after June 15th all oil not removed from the Company's Tank within thirty (30) days after delivery to them, will be subject to a charge of five (5) cents per barrel per month, or fractional part thereof, from date of receipt by the company until removal. Receipts will be issued for oil received by the company.

nov2tf J. F. CLARK, Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Mutual Pipe Co., Union Pipe Co., Butler Pipe Co.

MANAGER'S OFFICE, FOXBURG, PA., January 15, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that on and after February 1, 1873, the above companies will enforce their demurrage charge of one cent per barrel per day in all cases where owners fail to move their oil from the companies' tanks with promptness.

Oil run from wells will be free from the above charge for ten days from date when run. Certificates issued will bear the date when the oil was run. In both cases the charge will begin upon the eleventh day from date of run or certificate issued.

After the certificate is turned in to the company by whom issued the charge will terminate, so long as buyers use all possible diligence in moving or shipping the oil.

Oil in the tanks of the companies February 1st next or certificates out on that date will be treated as run or issued on February 1st, and will be free from the above charge for ten days thereafter.

The above companies receive oil for transportation only. It is therefore necessary that Producers sell or move their oil as soon as possible after it is run, and that Shippers use every effort to ship their oil when purchased, thereby enabling the companies to render the Producers the promptest service in moving oil from their wells.

20jantf. CHAS. P. HATCH, Manager.

NEW YORK PIPE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK PIPE CO., TITUSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 27, 1872.

Oil is received by this Company for TRANSPORTATION only and NOT FOR STORAGE. It is ready for delivery to the owner within twenty-four hours after its receipt by the Company. Owners of oil are expected to remove it with promptness, and if not so removed, it remains entirely at the owner's risk of loss from whatsoever cause occuring.

All oil received by the Company on and after October 1, 1872, which is not called for within one month from the date of its receipt, will be subject to a charge of ten cents per barrel, and an additional charge of one cent per barrel for each day that it remains beyond one month. These charges to be in addition to transportation charges.

All oil in the custody of the Company October 1, 1872, will be considered as having been received on that date, and will be subject to additional charges as above if not removed before November 1, 1872. This will also apply to all outstanding orders accepted by the Company prior to October 1, 1872.

Hereafter no orders will be accepted or recognized by the Company, but receipts will be issued for all oil received. This change becomes necessary in order that parties holding or buying such oil may know the date of its receipt, and the additional charges then due or which may become due thereon.

A. B. HOWLAND,

28sep-dtf Engineer and Superintendent.

Titusville Pipe Company.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE TITUSVILLE PIPE CO., TITUSVILLE, PA., June 19, 1872.

Oil is received by this Company for TRANSPORTATION ONLY NOT FOR STORAGE. It is ready for delivery to the owner within twenty-four hours after its receipt by the company, and any liability incurred by the company, ceases upon the expiration of said twenty-four hours. Owners of oil are expected to remove it with promptness, and if not so removed, it remains entirely at the OWNER'S RISK OF LOSS FROM WHATSOEVER CAUSE OCCURRING.

All oil hereafter received by the company which shall be allowed to remain in its tanks longer than one month, shall be subject to an additional charge of one cent per barrel per day from the date of its receipt until its removl.

Receipts will be issued for oil Orders upon the company will not be recognized.

A. B. HOWLAND, Sup't.

Office Penn Transportation Company

On and after this date Oils will be received for transportation as follows: Oil under 48 gravity, two per cent.; 48 gravity, and not exceeding 49, three per cent.; oil exceeding 49 gravity will be rejected. Gravity test of oil to be from the top of the oil.

W. H. ABBOTT, Secretary.

aug20tf

$5.00 PER WEEK

pays for FIRST-CLASS BOARD at the Rail road Hotel and Restaurant.

Reference—Any of my regular boarders.

JOHN KANE.

22jantf.

New Advertisements.

GREAT BARGAINS

—AT—

7 Washington St., Titusville,

In all kinds of goods belonging to the

Saddle and Harness

business. Having secured the services of some of the

Best Workmen in Northwestern Pennsylvania,

I am prepared to do city or country work in the best style, at prices to suit customers. Give me a call and satisfy yourselves. Also

WRIGHT'S

Leather Cleaner and Preserver,

the best known in use. All orders promptly attended to.

JOHN KELLOGG,

may21dtf. Proprietor.

OFFICES TO RENT.

IN THE FERTIG BLOCK.

The room formerly occupied by the City Council; also the rooms formerly occupied by G. S. Berry. C. B. HAMMOND, Agent.

TITUSVILLE, Oct. 29, 1871. oct30-tf

DEAFNESS

BLINDNESS,

THROAT, LUNG,

AND

CHEST DISEASES,

Catarrh, Asthma, Liver and Kidney complaints. Nervous and General Debility exclusively and most successfully treated by

Dr. Von Moschzisker,

AT

TIFFT HOUSE, BUFFALO,

Four days each week,

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Dr. Von Moschzisker, the only regularly educated physician of position in the medical profession who advertises his profession, and can refer to the best physicians in the country as regards his standing skill, and the works he has published on the Nature and Treatment of the above Maladies. He can also refer to the press of Philadelphia, Rochester and Buffalo, as to his success in the Medical and Operative treatment of those Diseases. His Cures and Surgical Operations were well known to the editors, as well as the reputation he has for years enjoyed previous to his adopting the mode of making himself known by advertising. His references to citizens who have been treated by him in every city he has visited, are of the highest order, and can be examined at his rooms.

Buffalo References.

The undersigned, after satisfying ourselves of Dr. Von Moschzisker's skill and the estimation in which he is held in cities he has visited before coming to Buffalo, have been for some time under his care, and are so well pleased with his success in our own cases, and his method of treating the several diseases he makes a specialty of, as to cordially recommend him to all needing his professional care.

D. H. MULLER, Pastor Grace M. E. Church.
ROBERT PALEN, Bradstreet's Commercial Agency.
JOHN V. TIFFT, G. W. Tifft, Sons & Co.
W. V. SIRRETT, County Treasurer's office
A. L. SMITH, firm Smith, Lapham & Co.
JOHN TOPPING, U. S. Express office.
JACOB MOORE, American Express Co
C. A. MARVIN, firm Ray & Marvin.
N. OTTENOT.
JOHN KELLY, Alderman.
WM. WESTON, Supt. Penitentiary.
JOHN H. TRYON, N. Y. C. R. R, Erie street.
M. A. WHITNEY, 476 Franklin street.
D. ROSENAU, 320 Franklin street.
DR. J. R. WETHERILL, 63 Niagara street.
CHAS. A. GOULD, Sirrott & Chester.
JOSEPH MARSH, N. Y. C. R. R., Exchange street.
E. A. DARLING, 416 Main street.
JACOB RUDOLPH, 577 Main street.
SAM. W. WINCHESTER, Pratt & Co
L. SCHWARTZ, 363 Main street.
L. B. ROBE, 29 Central Wharf.
H. A. BRIGGS, 143 Morgan street.
D. RANSOM, 135 and 137 Main street.
HARRY HERSEE, 25 Linwood avenue.

To Whom it May Concern.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Philadelphia, take pleasure in certifying that Dr. F. A. Von Moschzisker has been a resident of our city for some years, during which he has acquired a distinguish reputation as a practitioner in diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat. He has also, during some time past, been Professor and Clinical Operator in one of our medical institutions. Having made known to us that he proposes to visit other cities and the Canadas, in order to enlarge his already extensive experience, and afford those persons who need his services and cannot leave home an opportunity of consulting him, we recommend him to the cordial support of the press and the confidence of the communities he may see fit to visit. We willingly thus endorse him, that he may not be placed by those to whom he is a stranger, in the category of traveling physicians: and that he may at once command that confidence which is his due without the otherwise necessarily prolonged residence in each place.

M. McMICHAEL, Mayor of the city.
E. W. DAVIS, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Pa.
J. W. FORNEY, editor Press.
J. E. KINGSLEY, Continental.
CHAS. McCLINNOCK, Morning Post
P. C. ELLMAKER, U. S. Marshal.
J. W. GRASON, Mercury.
ROBERT MORRIS.
GEO. N. LANMAN.
A. E. WELCH.
A. W. McCLURE, Member of Congress.
CHAS. E. WARBURTON, Evening Telegraph.
E. L. FETHERSTONE, Evening Bulletin.
JAMES ROSS SNOWDON, State Senator.
ROBT. EDEN BROWN, Attorney.

The original, signed by the entire press and numerous well-known citizens, with other credentials, can be examined at his rooms.

25jan3m.

Washington Street Pavement Notice.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

A duplicate of the assessment for paving on lots and land facing or abutting on Washington street, from the north line of the Union & Titusville R. R. to the south line of Pine street, has been delivered to me by the City Treasurer, and you are hereby notified that unless you pay the amount of your assessment on said street for such purpose at my office on or before the [illegible] day of February, 1873, an additional 5 per ce[illegible] will be added to the amount thereof for collection.

LEWIS MAYER, Collector.

Office—No. 12 Diamond Street. 4jatd

Boots and Shoes.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to his friends and customers, and to the public generally, that he has received a large and fine stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which he will sell at exceedingly low prices.

To ladies especially he would respectfully say that he has a very fine and well selected stock of the elegant and greatly celebrated

E. C. Burt Shoes,

Also, of the superb

Vroman & Bowers Shoes.

These articles cannot be surpassed by any manufacturer in the country, and will satisfy the most fastidious taste. The lovers of "such a gem of a shoe" will do well to call on him before purchasing elsewhere. Respectfully,

ABRAM EINSTEIN,
35 Spring street.

☞Custom work and repairing done as heretofore. 10maytf.

Russ & Davidson,

DEALERS IN

Furniture, Carpets

OIL CLOTHS, COCOA MATTING,

WHITE AND CHECK MATTING,

ALL WIDTHS.

Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room

SETS.

Undertaking promptly attended to by a practical Undertaker. Metallic Caskets, Cases and Coffins, of all sizes, constantly on hand. A splendid Hearse for funeral attendance.

☞Two doors from the Opera House, East Spring street, Titusville, Pa. mch8dtf.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

FALL AND WINTER, 1872.

We are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER STYLES of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WOOLENS,

Comprising a complete Assortment of

Diagonals and Straight Lines,

(NEW STYLES),

BLACK AND COLORED CLOTHS,

BLACK AND COLORED

GRANITES & TRICOTS,

Fancy Cassimeres,
Striped and Mixed,
Fancy Vestings,
Silk, Woolen and Plush,
Black and Colored
Kerseys and Meltons,

Striped and Mixed Scotch Suitings

ALL COLORS.

Also a full assortment of

NEW STYLES OF OVERCOATINGS.

All of the new styles, French, German, English and Scotch Goods are represented in our stock. These goods we are prepared to make up in the best possible style and guarantee garments made by us both as to QUALITY OF GOODS and STYLE OF CUT.

OUR STOCK OF

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

has been selected with great care and includes a full assortment of

UNDERWEAR, SILK AND WOOLEN,

ALL STYLES.

SHIRTS, HOSE, COLLARS,
CUFFS, TIES, SCARFS,
GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c., &c.

We would direct attention to our assortment of

HATS AND CAPS,

in which will be found all of the LATEST AND NOBBIEST STYLES, which we receive as soon as they appear in Eastern cities.

For the benefit of those desiring a PERFECT FIT we have a FRENCH CONFORMATEUR for taking measures, and can furnish any desired style of Hats. Hats Shaped and Ironed.

OUR STOCK

Is unusually large and we feel confident of showing fine goods at reasonable prices.

Shugert & Starr,

HART & MALONE,

Manufacturers of the Finest and Most Fashionable

BLACK WALNUT

FURNITURE.

103, 105 AND 107 WATER STREET,

FACTORY,

32 and 34 St. Clair Street,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

23july.

NOTICE.—The proprietors of the "Herald" will not recognize credits extended to any person on their account who does not hold written authority from them.

BLOSS & COGSWELL.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the month of February, 1873.

1st. St. Thomas, Demerara, &c.....WEST INDIA
1st. British Mails.....WHITE STAR
1st. Continental and Bremen.....BREMEN
5th. Europe via Liverpool.....GUION
6th. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.....HAMBURG
6th. Havana and Mexico.....MEXICAN
8th. Havana and Nassau.....NASSAU
8th. British Mail.....WHITE STAR
8th. French Mail Direct.....FRENCH
8th. Continental and Bremen Mails.....BREMEN
10th. South Pacific and Central America.....ASPINWALL
12th. Europe via Liverpool.....GUION
13th. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.....HAMBURG
13th. Havana.....HAVANA
15th. British Mails.....WHITE STAR
15th. Continental and Bremen Mails.....BREMEN
19th. Europe via Liverpool.....GUION
20th. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.....HAMBURG
20th. Havana and Nassau.....HAVANA
20th. South Pacific and Central America.....ASPINWALL
22d. Brazil, West Indies and Argentine Republic.....BRAZILIAN
22d. British Mails.....WHITE STAR
22d. Continental and Bremen Mails.....BREMEN
23d. French Mail Direct.....FRENCH
26th. Europe via Liverpool.....GUION
27th. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.....HAMBURG
27th. Havana, Mexico and West Indies..HAVANA

P. H. JONES, Postmaster, New York.

MORNING HERALD NEWS AGENTS.

T. C. Wilson & Co., P. O. News Room, Titusville
C. V. Boughton....News Room, Parshall House
B. N. Hurd......Book Store, West Spring street
Wray Bros...Book Store, North Franklin street
I. L. Weil....Book Store, North Franklin street
W. Lee.......Book Store, South Franklin street
Riley & Sargent..........O. C. & A. R. R. Trains
B. A. Whitney...Franklin Branch R. R. Trains
Joshua Noyes.......P. O. News Room, Pioneer
R. P. Dawson & Co..........News Room, Pioneer
A. W. Merrick....P. O. News Room, Shamburg
John Donohue..............News Boy, Shamburg
C. C. Wicker......P. O. News Room, Pet. Centre
Evans & Dawson ...P. O. News Room, Tidioute
S. S. Barclay..............News Room, Tidioute
John Connelly..............News Boy, Tidioute
I. C. Wells..................News Room, Triumph
A. J. Ford....................News Room, Fagundus
J. W. Jones.........P. O. News Room, Fagundus
Ormston & Hosey ....News Room, Oil City
Porterfield & Fulmer, P. O. News Room, Oil City
R. Spalsbury.......P. O. News Room, Rouseville
A. E. Tyson..................News Room, Rouseville
Barlow & Son..................News Room, Corry
J. E. Coleman.....News Room, Parkers Landing
McLaughlin Bros., News Room, Parkers Landing
J. M. Place.....P. O. News Room, St. Petersburg
Crawford & Palm .....News Room, Antwerp City
Whitcomb & Bone..........News Room, Foxburg
Cram & Dimick.......P. O. News Room, Petrolia
W. H. Shull......................News Room, Petrolia
E. S. Harvey....................News Room, Petrolia
T. F. Brown...........News Room, Lawrenceburg
George Allen...................News Room, Franklin
J. H. Shriver..............News Room, New London
J. H. Smith & Son..........................Franklin
M. S. Staples.................................Franklin
H. C. Heineman..............News Room, Butler
J. B. Rouse..................News Room, Union City
Wageman & Sink...........News Room, Hydetown
C. C. Morian.......P. O. News Room, South West
D. W. Bailey...........P. O. News Room, Pithole
J. B. Cunningham..........News Room, Kane City
J. N. Coon.......P. O. News Room, Pleasantville
J. P. Albee..................News Room, Ruggville
B. M. Dunn....................News Room, Cashup

The Morning Herald.

Thursday, February 6, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters and other communications intended for insertion in the HERALD should be addressed to the Editor.

Rejected communications cannot be returned unless postage is enclosed for that purpose.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Every letter must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To avoid inconvenience and delay to persons interested, we have to request that all business communications, including advertisements, orders for the paper, and remittances, be addressed to Bloss & Cogswell, and not to the Editor.

The Morning Herald Job Printing Office executes every description of printing, from a lady's visiting card to a mammoth poster.

City and Vicinity.

—Chief Engineer Bosch is the "boss" chess player of Titusville.

—The Green Well, near Oil City, is pumping fully 300 barrels per day.

—Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent, is February 26th this year.

—Officer Hardenburg will be a candidate for the gold watch to be voted upon at the forthcoming Jewish fair.

—The vacant lot on the corner of Spring and Franklin streets, is in a very dangerous condition, and requires to be fenced in.

—The Hunter & Leonard Well, No. 2, on the flats below the city, recently struck, is pumping at the rate of 100 barrels per day, and increasing.

—We are indebted to Mr. G. A. Needle for many favors while in Tidioute yesterday gathering the facts in relation to the terrible torpedo explosion.

—The air yesterday was as mild and gentle as a May morning, the sun bright and warm, and the whole atmosphere as serene as if to hoax us into believing there was not a hidden tempest in its breast.

—James Phillips, who was brought before Justice Strouse yesterday morning to settle his little pugilistic matter, was fined five dollars and costs for breach of the peace. Marsh Wilson was discharged.

—As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, there will be a grand Masquerade Ball at Brown's Hotel, Miller Farm, next Friday evening, February 7th. Washington Rowley, of Buffalo, will furnish the costumes, and Coleman's Band, of this city, the music. The managers thereof guarantee a fine time.

—The W. W. Bloss Hose were having a social dance and a good time generally, at Corinthian Hall, when we looked in upon them last evening. Coleman's band were dispensing their usual fine selection of music, and Roscoe was prompting. The hall was handsomely decorated, likewise the firemen, with their "nobby" uniforms. The party was a success, of course.

MEETING OF THE COURIER HOSE COMPANY.—At a regular meeting of the Courier Hose Company, last evening, the following new members were elected: Will A. Sands, J. W. Butters, Thomas Weaver, C. M. Morse, Jr.

THERE will be a meeting of the Committee on Building, of the Common Council this (Thursday) morning at 11 o'clock at the City Hall, to confer with the auditor on certain bills presented for payment. Every member of the Committee is requested to attend. By order of

JOHN S. LOWRY, Chairman.

THE CROSS-CUT.—Air brakes were attached to Engine No. 2 on the Cross-Cut Road, and she commenced running regularly yesterday. This is the first engine on that road supplied with these indispensable brakes, but with the Oil Creek engines on the line they are applied to all passenger trains.

CITIZEN'S CORPS HOP TO-NIGHT.—We are requested to state that the invitations issued some time since were for the entire series (four) of the hops. Parties therefore who received a card of invitation must consider themselves invited to all. The third of the series is at the Armory Hall to-night. Mr. E. C. Brown's omnibus will call for all who leave their orders with him to-day.

TITUSVILLE MEN.—The Jersey City *Evening Journal*, January 28, has a column and a half review of the report of Chief Engineer John P. Culver, in which that gentleman and his First Assistant, Richard M. Brons, are highly commended as professional men. "Culver & Brons" was one of the first civil engineering firms doing business in this city. Mr. Culver was the first engineer who was appointed to that office.

RESERVOIR REPAIRS.—During the recent thaw, a part of the brick lining to the fire reservoir, near the corner of Walnut and Washington streets, grew discontented with its position and consequently left for other quarters. Thereupon Church Run got its back up, and took the liberty of occupying the basement of Mr. Robinson's house near by. Mr. Robinson, wishing to have the unwelcome intruder ejected, the Chief of the Fire Department had the reservoir repaired yesterday and put in good shape. The reservoir was found to be badly clogged with mud, and had there been a large fire in that vicinity the reservoir would have been comparatively worthless. The cellar was afterwards drained by Drake engine.

WE publish in another column a memorial to the Legislature at Harrisburg setting forth the necessity of establishing an hospital for the insane in this and the surrounding counties. The bill has already been reported from the Committee, and will probably be passed by both houses of the Legislature. A petition has been left at the Exchange, the drug stores and hotels for the signatures of our citizens, requesting the Legislature to locate the hospital in the city of Titusville. It will unquestionably be numerously signed. The advantages to this city of having such an institution located here must be self-apparent to every one. We have not space to further comment upon this issue, but shall allude to it hereafter.

A MAN COMMITS A VIOLENT ASSAULT UPON A WOMAN.—Last evening there was a crowd of people gathered in Plum Alley, very much excited by the rumor of a woman being killed in that vicinity. The person said to have committed the deed, was Simon Weinbecker, and the mob began to threaten him with vengeance. When the policemen appeared in Weinbecker's house, they found him playing the innocent, but found cause to arrest him, which they did at once. Visiting Mrs. Cansolosky, the reported victim, the police found her lying on the floor, apparently having been severely used in some way. It was said that the arrested man knocked her down, and kicked her in the side with great fury. Weinbecker was brought before Justice Tracy, who put him under $500 bonds to appear before him to-day, and to keep the peace in the meanwhile. His case will be disposed of to-day.

THE HEBREW FAIR.—The Grand Hebrew Fair which will occupy Corinthian Hall from the 10th of February to the 18th, promises to be *the* fair of the season. It will open on Monday night with an original scenic prologue with three tableaux, composed expressly for the occasion. Kohr's band will furnish music every night, and there will be performances by amateurs beside, including violin and piano solos and vocal pieces. Wednesday afternoon there will be the special feature of the Baby Show. A silver goblet is offered to the best girl baby and another to the infant boy. Mrs. Jonathan Watson, Mrs. W. W. Bloss, Mrs. M. N. Allen, Mayor Roberts and I. G. Jackson have consented to act as judges—a very onerous task where everybody is so sure *their* child ought to be selected. Every day there will be an exhibition of some very fine oil paintings owned in this city, the proprietors having kindly loaned them for the occasion. These pictures alone are said to be well worth the price of admission. The special features to be introduced each day will be announced in detail hereafter in our advertising columns.

Destroyed by Dualine

HORRIBLE TORPEDO EXPLOSION AT TIDIOUTE.

An Entire Family Swept out of Existence in an Instant.

A Dwelling House Blown to Atoms.

SLEEPING WITH DUALINE AND NITRO-GLYCERINE.

Probable Cause of the Accident.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Yesterday morning a torpedo explosion occurred near Tidioute that in its destructive results will rival, if not surpass, any one of the long list of similar accidents that have occurred in the oil country.

THE EXPLOSION.

About half-past 7 o'clock, just as the teams and pedestrians had begun to pass over the road from Tidioute to Triumph, and while many were yet locked in slumber, an explosion occurred on Dennis Run, that shook the ground in the immediate vicinity, startled those in the neighborhood, and was distinctly felt in Tidioute. Immediately the engineers and laborers at the wells along the run started for the point where the explosion occurred, and in an incredibly short time the road from Tidioute was filled with a crowd of excited, anxious and inquiring persons bound for the same point.

THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT.

It was soon found that the explosion had occurred in the house occupied by A. J. Dalrymple, as the structure was leveled to the ground shattered in every part. This dwelling consisted of but two rooms, a kitchen and bed-room, and was situated about one mile from the Tidioute post office, on the side hill about forty feet above the road leading to Dennis Run. An engine house, the old Mosier well, stands at the side of the road next the hill, and is about thirty or thirty-five feet from the site of the dwelling occupied by the doomed family.

THE OCCUPANTS OF THE DWELLING

were A. J. Dalrymple, a young man about twenty-five years of age, his wife, who was some twenty years old and a child, an interesting boy aged about eighteen months.

When those who had heard the explosion came upon the scene,

A TERRIBLE SIGHT

met their view. The dwelling had been literally blown to fragments, and for a distance of many yards around the ground was covered with pieces of boards, furniture, bedding and bits of clothing and human flesh. Those first on the spot proceeded to remove the debris, and found Mrs. Dalrymple lying near the centre of the kitchen portion of the structure. Near the mother, and between her insensible form and the wreck of the stove, was found the child. They were promptly removed and medical aid summoned. In the meantime others had found and were caring for the remains of Dalrymple. He had been

BLOWN THROUGH THE ROOF

of the house, at an angle of about fifty degrees, and the head, arms and a portion of the trunk struck near the ridge of the engine house roof below and rolled to the ground. Besides this portion of the body, numerous small fragments were picked up that in all would about fill a patent pail.

From the bushes shreds of flesh were suspended, the engine house was spattered with blood, and pieces of flesh were driven into the wood. On the roof a large bloody spot showed distinctly where the body had struck. After the remains were placed together, and covered from sight, the curious crowd would raise the protecting blankets and satisfy their curiosity by gazing on the mangled mass. At this time the most

INTENSE EXCITEMENT

prevailed, and many, faint and sickened by the sight, left the ground. Everything that could be done was promptly carried out. Mrs. Dalrymple was beyond human help, as she was insensible and lived only two hours. The child's injuries were promptly dressed, and he was placed in the care of Mr. Jones, of Tidioute. The following

STATEMENT

was given by Dr. Bolard, the attending physician:

Andrew J. Dalrymple had the lower portion of his body entirely blown off, but the head, arms, and a portion of the trunk remained in contact. His wife sustained a fracture of the skull, from which the brains protruded, and other bodily injuries from which she died in about two hours. From every indication, she was dressing her child, an infant of eighteen months, who, when found, was partly dressed, and lying near the mother. The child has a bad wound at the base of the brain near the left ear, and a large wound on the left hip, some six inches in length, and from one to two inches deep, together with several slight wounds, from which its recovery is doubtful.

THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION

will never be known. The force of the explosion, the direction of the concussion, and the mangled body of Dalrymple, lead to the conjecture that he had the torpedo on his lap, or between his knees, attempting to fix or take off the cap, when a sudden jar, or stroke of a hammer, exploded the cap. The cap was too small, and as he had previously borrowed a hammer and chisel to repair it, the above conjecture seems reasonable.

After the accident, a quantity of dualine and powder, and a very small quantity of nitro-glycerine was found in the ruins.

DALRYMPLE'S OCCUPATION

is that of a workman. The engineer at the well just below the house, states that Dalrymple was to torpedo a well yesterday, and that just before the accident he was filling a torpedo with dualine. The dangerous article had been kept in the engine-house some time, but, at the instance of the engineer, Dalrymple had removed it and recklessly placed it in his own house. A moment before the explosion the unfortunate man borrowed a chisel and hammer of the engineer to fix his torpedo. When the crash came the latter was sitting by the engine-house window next to the house, and was thrown insensible to the ground. When he recovered he thought that the boiler had exploded, but on stepping to the door learned the truth. In the ruins of the house he found Mrs. Dalrymple and the child alive.

THE REMAINS

were taken in charge by his friends and placed in one of the ante-rooms of Eden Lodge No. 666, I. O. of O. F., of which Dalrymple was a member. Here the bodies were properly cared for and placed in suitable coffins. In the evening they were viewed by a large number of the citizens. They are to be buried at Tidioute to-day.

Dalrymple was born in Chautauqua county, New York, removed from there to Minnesota, and returned to Tidioute, where he has a brother residing, some two years since. Although engaged in the torpedo business, he had no connection with Roberts & Co., of this city. He had many friends in Tidioute, and is highly spoken of. He had concluded to quit the business, and intended returning to the west in a short time.

TORPEDO EXPLOSIONS

grow more frequent as the business increases, and from past experience we may predict that torpedo men will use no more care than heretofore, and that other accidents will occur before the year is gone.

MR. O. J. MARSH: In Tuesday's HERALD, of this week, you challenged me for the champion badge of Titusville, which challenge, according to the American Skating Congress, I am not required to accept, but must accept a challenge from any other person in the city. If you are anxious, however, to skate again, I will go half for a belt, the winner to own it. Yours truly,

R. A. OUGH.

Titusville, February 5, 1873.

Memorial.

The Committee of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, appointed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature in favor of the erection of a hospital for the insane for the counties of Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren, M'Kean, Elk, Forrest, Cameron and Clarion, and to press upon them the urgent necessity of such an institution, would respectfully represent: That the hospital for the insane at Harrisburg and near Pittsburgh are now, and have been for some time past, overcrowded with patients, and that the accommodations of the new hospital at Danville, so far as they have been completed, will most probably be entirely filled before the additional parts of the building, to complete it according to the original design, can be prepared for the reception of patients, and that there are not now in this State the proper provisions made for the care and treatment of those who may unfortunately become insane and need prompt and skillful treatment to insure their restoration.

Insanity is a disease to be treated like other diseases by the prompt and proper application, in the early stages, of the most approved hygenic and medical means, but owing to the peculiar character of the disease—the degree of excitement which frequently occurs, the dislike and often hatred of those most loved in health, the difficulty of administering food and medicine in many cases, the amount of care and watching required in those who seem bent on destroying their own lives, the wearing and wearying nature of the attendance required from the other members of the family, the refusal to submit to be controlled and directed in their own house where they have been always accustomed to direct and manage—except in a few special cases, that treatment cannot be effectively carried out in the families of which they may be members; and it is therefore necessary that they should be removed to some institution specially arranged for the treatment of this disease.

These institutions require to be constructed in a different manner from ordinary hospitals so that the different forms of mental disorder may be properly classified and arranged, and better opportunities be thus afforded for the more thorough and careful management and treatment of the particular classes into which the patients must be arranged according to the form which their disease may assume. From the necessity of the special arrangements—that certain rooms must be stronger and more secure, and the windows more carefully constructed and guarded, and in many protected in the inside, that every ward must be provided with all that is needful for the proper and careful management and treatment of the patients, that all parts of the building be so arranged as to give as much liberty as possible with the requisite degree of security to the individual and to the community, with the least appearance of restraint—the construction of such institutions necessarily involves a greater degree of expense than can ordinarily be met by associations of individuals, and therefore, for the great majority of the insane, it is necessary that the hospitals be constructed by the State. Where hospitals for the insane are built and maintained by associations of individuals, they are compelled, in order to keep the institution in proper condition and pay their expenses, to charge rates for the board and medical attendance, which are beyond the ability of the greater number to pay. The bulk of the population in any community may be considered to be in that condition which will enable them to live comfortably and maintain their families and provide for them in case of ordinary sickness or disease; but when a member of the family becomes insane, particularly either head of the family, all the time is generally required to look after and give the requisite attention to the sick member and thus the means of the support by the family are taken away or very much impaired, and, if this condition continues, the whole family suffers and notably the younger members from the bad influence exerted on them by the conversation and conduct of the insane member. It has been stated, as a fact of observation, that the inhabitants of the commune of Gheel in Belgium, where insane persons have been boarded in the families of the villagers for more than two centuries, that the mental capacity of the inhabitants is much below that of the inhabitants of the adjoining communes where no such practice has prevailed. Besides in every community there are always those who manage to provide for themselves or their families while in health, but when sickness attacks them they become at once dependent on the public, and there are always those who are a public charge in every community.

The Commonwealth is the legally appointed guardian of all within its borders who, by reason of disease or disability are unable to provide for, or take care of themselves. The insane are more especially the wards of the State, because in them the governing and guiding power is either destroyed or misdirected, and they require more particular provision for their custody and treatment, inasmuch as their disease renders them often dangerous to themselves and the community or family of which they more immediately form a part; and as the majority of those who become insane in any community belong to the class who cannot pay the rates charged in institutions under the care of associations of individuals, the duty becomes more imperative that the authorities of the State should make such ample provision that all who may become insane may receive treatment at the earliest period. No discrimination should be made in favor of one class against another, as the hospitals in this State are now compelled to do on account of their over-crowded condition, but all, no matter what the character of their disease, should receive treatment adapted to their disordered condition.

It has been proved by the most extensive experience, carefully collated, that when the treatment is commenced in the earliest stages of the disease, like all other diseases, mental disorders can be cured in a great majority of cases, unless there is some special organic disease. Experience and observation have also shown that restoration, unless in a few exceptional cases, can be more readily and certainly effected by treatment in hospitals properly organized for the purpose than in private families. A large number of the insane who are now a burden on the community, in consequence of long-continued insanity, would in all reasonable probability have been restored and become useful members of the community, if the means had been provided by which they could have had prompt treatment in the early stages of their disease. The only certain mode of preventing the increase of mental disorders in those who now constitute the community—for into the question of the prevention of insanity in general we have not time nor is this the place to enter—is to make such provision that all can receive careful and skillful treatment as soon as the symptoms of the disease appear. In every section there are many whose insanity is of long continuance. These will in the natural course of events gradually diminish by death; and if three-fourths or four-fifths of those who become insane in any given year, are restored to sound health by the application, at an early day, of the appropriate means, and one-fourth or one-fifth only continue insane, it must be obvious that the number of the chronic insane will not be materially, if at all, increased, as the additions will only equal the deaths.

No actual census of the insane has ever been taken in Pennsylvania, the number in the United States census of 1870 requiring correction in some important particulars; but assuming the number there given as the actual number, there will be 3,895, or a proportion of one to every 904 of the population.

The hospital provision in Pennsylvania including these in the different almshouses in the counties where really they receive no treatment, is 2,825, leaving over one thousand entirely unprovided for. What the accommodations for the insane in the county almshouses are can readily be ascertained from the report for 1871 of the Board of Public Charities; they have no medical treatment, except in case of some intercurrent bodily disease, and no means of proper exercise and recreation, and yet many recent cases are taken to these institutions and kept there, and in a great majority of cases without any effort being made to give them the benefit of medical treatment, and, as a consequence, they are soon added to the already large number of chronic insane requiring to be supported by the public.

In those sections where there are no almshouses, the insane must necessarily be provided for in private families; and this, as before shown, must be detrimental to the health of all, and more particularly to the mental integrity of the children who are constantly compelled to witness their conduct and hear their talk, which is almost always improper to be heard by young people.

These things ought not to be, but the provisions should be so ample and so entirely accessible to all that no excuse could be pleaded for not availing themselves of it.

It is a fact established by universal experience that the majority of the insane in any given hospital are derived from the section of the country more immediately adjacent to that hospital, so that it may be regarded almost as an axiom, that a hospital should be placed as near as may be, convenience of access and supplies considered, to the centre of population of the district it is designed to accommodate. In the ten counties named above, the population, by the last United States census, was 303,731 which in the proportion stated above of one to every 904 of the population will give 336 insane now in the district to be provided for.

But it has also been clearly established by careful calculations of the admissions in existing institutions, that one in 1,690 of the population becomes insane in each and every year, so that in the same population there will be within a fraction of 180 who will become insane in that district in each year, and will need medical care and treatment. If that number have the requisite hygienic and medical treatment in the earliest stages of the disease 144 will in all probability be restored while 36 will remain insane or die.

But where they are to receive that treatment it is impossible to say. A few may be accommodated in the already overcrowded hospitals in other parts of the State, but for the remainder, the only prospect is the very dreary one of not having any treatment, and in all human probability of remaining insane for the rest of their lives, a burden, and source of grief and annoyance to their families, and the communities in which they reside. This is neither just nor humane. If the construction of a hospital could be commenced at once, it would require two or three years to have it ready for the reception of patients, and in that time what an amount of distress and suffering must be experienced, and how many will be added to the already large number of chronic insane, chronic simply because they have been denied the right to receive that treatment which would have made them useful members of the community, and changed them from consumers to producers.

But the economic aspect of the subject demands careful consideration, the amount of money to be saved to the community by the prompt restoration to health and mental soundness. Every person becoming insane deducts so much from the producing power of the community, and is to that extent an incumbrance or mortgage on the property and income of the Commonwealth, or some of its parts, collectively or individually, to the extent of the cost of his or her support so long as the insanity shall continue. The individual's estate pays, if it can, but, if not, the public must, for the body politic is the bondsman for every one in sickness and poverty to pay what he cannot.

The citizens are, very naturally, jealous and alarmed at any increase of the State debt; but here is an incumbrance on the property of the different parts of the Commonwealth, and a debt which shall touch them with greater alarm and jealousy, and which they should insist on being discharged in full before any other. This debt to suffering humanity, while not so prominently brought forward as the bonds are quoted on the exchange, is one which every prudent citizen, who looks to the best interests of the State, would seek and hope to have liquidated as promptly as possible, for the obvious reason that it is a heavy drain on the resources of the community, and while it continues to burden it, it by so much incapacitates its members from active investments of a profitable character. If it be asked in what the profit consists, it is readily answered in the removal of so large a number from the class of consumers, and placing them in the class of producers and tax payers, and thus enabling them to aid in the development of the resources of that part of the State, and add to its material wealth.

But it is not alone those who become insane who are a burden on the resources, but the majority of them have families who are dependent on their labor for their daily support; and if this support be withdrawn, and not again renewed, these families will necessarily become an additional burden on the community in which they reside, and thus abstract so much more from the ability of that portion to add to the general wealth.

The irresponsible character of insane persons, and the risks to families and the community from the perverted fancies of so many of this class, demands that means be provided for the full protection of the community from all danger to life and property which may be likely to arise from this source.

The cost of keeping an insane person at home, in a poor house or a jail, is not less than three dollars a week on the average, and this must be paid as long as the insanity shall continue. The average duration of life of an insane person, not cured, attacked between twenty or thirty, is 21.31 years; attacked between thirty and forty is 20.64 years; attacked between forty and fifty is 17.65 years; that is an insane person, when taken near twenty to thirty years old, will, if not restored, live on an average 1,118 weeks and will cost $3,354 for his support. Those from thirty to forty when taken, will live 1,073 weeks and cost $3,219, and those who are from forty to fifty when taken will live 717 weeks and cost $2,751.

These are sums which the people must pay; they are debts incurred the moment the man becomes insane, and are a mortgage on the public property until these patients are restored. This, however, is not all the cost of insanity neglected and uncured; the Commonwealth loses all the services of these men, all that they would have earned during a sane life if they are restored. The probable longevity or average time sane men will live after 20 to 30 years is 39.12 years; after 30 to 40, 32.76 years; and after 40 to 50 it is 26.06 years. Then the public must not only pay the cost of supporting an uncured insane person, when between 20 to 30 years, for 1,118 weeks but lose his earnings for 2,051 weeks. The earnings, of course, will vary with person, capacity, position and circumstances. In England the prospective earnings, over and above the cost of the support of an unskilled laborer at twenty-five years of age, are worth $1,157; that is, an annuity equal to this profit on his labor through his probable life, could be bought at that age for this sum. The earnings are more in America; the cost of living for laborers and others is about the same; hence the profits of life are greater and the annuity worth more. We may safely add fifty per cent. and more and estimate the annuity as worth at least $1,800 for the unskilled laborer; for the mechanic, trader and professional man it is worth more. Then, if an unskilled laborer becomes insane at twenty-five, this annuity is lost to him, to his family and the body politic, unless he be restored and the annuity regained.

Let us next consider the cost of restoration. For those whose disease was less than one year before admission, the period of restoration has been found, on calculation of returns, to have been somewhat over five months. But if taken earlier and treated as promptly as fever, pneumonia, &c., the time required for cure is much less. The cost of this restoration, even including interest on the hospital and all other expenses in our State institutions, will not exceed five dollars a week; that is about $130 for each insane person restored. If taken early, eighty per cent at least can be restored, and twenty per cent. will either die or remain insane for life.

The recent cases of insanity are always more expensive to take care of, from the greater attention required, their disposition to destroy clothing, furniture and fixtures. The cost of the curative experiment must include both that paid for those who are curable, and for the attempt to restore the incurable during an average period required to determine the question of their curability—say two years—or for such as are restored to power $260.

It must, however, be remembered that this estimate of the cost allows the whole expense of the hospital to be five dollars a week for each patient. In calculating the cost of a cure, we should only include the increased expense of support for this purpose over and above what must necessarily otherwise have been incurred. Whether they cure or attempt to cure or not, the public must pay three dollars a week for the patient's support, and the curative process costs only two dollars a week in addition, and only so much then should be charged to peace and means of restoration. The cost then should be stated as $104 for each one restored. Taking the English calculations of the present worth of a laboring man at 25, and adding the difference of earnings in this country, an annuity equal to the excess of his earnings over the cost of his support through his probable life, 39 years, can be bought for $1,000. The present worth of the cost of his support, if insane, $156 a year, through his probable insane life, 21 years, will be $1,834. Both these are lost, equal to $3,634, if the man is attacked with insanity and not restored.

At their meeting on February 8, 1870, the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Board recommend to the Legislature the propriety of establishing an additional hospital for the insane, for the accommodation of the northwestern portion of the State."

Such being the facts of the case, the advantage and economy in every point of view of treatment in the early stages of the disease, the necessity of special provision for that treatment, the crowded condition of all the hospitals for the insane in this State, and the consequent inability of the citizens of the counties of Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren, Clarion, McKean, Elk, Forrest and Cameron, to secure admission for those of their fellow citizens who are now suffering from this most afflictive of all diseases, and for those who may become insane in the course of the year to come and in subsequent years, the committee feel that they cannot too strongly urge upon your honorable bodies the necessity of the passage of a bill, at an early day, providing for the appointment of commissioners to select a site and build a hospital for the insane of those counties, which will be an ornament to the State and will confer untold benefits on the inhabitants of this section of our beloved Commonwealth.

JOHN CURWEN,
JAMES ROSS,
J. L. STEWART,
F. F. DAVIS,
WM. VARIAN.

Neighboring Cities.

JAMESTOWN DOINGS.

—And now there has been another manufacturing company formed in Jamestown. It is to be known as the "Jamestown Wood Seat Chair Company." They are to have works capable of turning out 600 chairs per day.

—Homer Jane, an old resident of Jamestown, and the "accomplished" lightning-rod vendor, and who knows how to wrestle and do it scientifically, is to wrestle a match in Boston on Thursday of this week, for $2,000 and the championship of America. His opponent is Lang Dolan, and sporting circles are betting largely on the result.

ERIE TALK.

—At about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, says the Erie *Dispatch*, the Erie Express east ran into a landslide about eight miles east of Renovo. The engine was thrown down the bank and into the river, killing the engineer, William Denny, almost instantly. The fireman, baggage-master and express messenger were somewhat injured. The air brakes saved the passenger train from disaster, and not a passenger was injured, the cars remaining on the track.

—A powerful revival is going on in Cleveland, meetings being held three times daily.

AFFAIRS IN CLEVELAND.

—The new viaduct to be constructed in Cleveland is estimated to cost $738,859.

—The Circulating Library of Cleveland has a membership of nearly 5,000. Two hundred and fifty-five books on the average are drawn daily, and about 500 have been lost in three and a half years.

—On Monday evening last the first annual reunion of the College Alumni Association was held in Cleveland. Graduates of all colleges, of whatever rank or grade were invited to attend, and all the leading educational institutions were represented. There were seventy-five graduates present, many of them of high literary attainment and fame in professional life. The speeches and poem delivered at the banquet were very fine.

PITTSBURGH NEWS.

—Mr. T. L. McClelland has sold his entire interest in the Pittsburgh Agency to J. Grosser & Co., but remains with the firm as General Manager.

—An extensive robbery was committed in Pittsburgh, on Monday night last, by which the furnishing and trimming house of McCrum & Carlisle was relieved of between $3,000 and $4,000 worth of laces and other goods. The robbers made their entrance through a sky-light. The manner in which their operations in the store were carried on indicate a very intimate knowledge of the premises, and leaves no doubt that the thieves had previously visited the store and acquainted themselves with the places where the different lines of goods were kept.

—The following statement of the Chief Engineer of the American Iron Works, in relation to the recent explosion, will be found interesting. It was given at the Coroner's investigation:

Jacob Shook, sworn—Am an engineer, chief engineer of the American Iron Works; have been employed there five and a half years in that capacity; know that the boilers were all right; have been running them ever since I have been there; stopped on Saturday to repair a steam pipe, and clean boilers; they were all right then; started as usual yesterday morning, and everything was running at the time of the explosion; left the boilers not five minutes before the explosion, and saw nothing wrong with them at the time; think there was plenty of water in the boilers at that time; had not tested them; had seen the assistant engineer test them only a short time before; think this was not over twenty minutes before the explosion; there seemed to be plenty of water in them at that time; the boilers were carrying about 110 pounds of steam at the time, the usual pressure; would [illegible] 150 pounds, the explosion occurred, I think, at about half past nine o'clock; when it occurred I was in the office; the boilers had been in use about seven years, I think; don't know who made them; the boilers stood outside of the portion of the mill that was burned some time ago, but were not injured by the fire; they have been in use ever since the fire; there were four boilers in the battery that exploded; the engine was about 140 feet from the boilers, the fire was put under the boilers at about ten o'clock Sunday night; the engine was started at five o'clock on Monday morning; there are five other single boilers on the premises, all connected with these by a steam pipe; have examined the exploded boilers frequently of late; they were examined by a boiler maker about a year ago, and he pronounced them all right; they had never been repaired before or since that time; the water was supplied to the boilers by a pump beside them, and was drawn from a tank, supplied from the river; the pump was working all right yesterday, and there was plenty of water in the tank; it is kept full all the time; I could hardly give any idea as to the cause of the explosion; these boilers being connected with the other five, if an over pressure had caused the explosion, it would have operated in the same manner in the five single boilers; none of the valves were blowing off, and there was no indications of over pressure; am satisfied that the cause was not low water; a boiler, I think, could explode from other causes than these mentioned; had the battery been disconnected from the other five, I would suppose that the cause of explosion was over pressure; have always considered all these boilers perfectly safe; had not noticed the steam gauge for about an hour, but if there had been one hundred and ten pounds of steam, one or more of the valves would have been blowing off, provided the gauges were all right; water is being pumped into the boilers all the time; can form no idea as to what caused the explosion; the assistant engineer has been employed at the mill about seven years, and always considered him reliable; the pipe connecting these boilers with the engine was the one we repaired on Saturday; the flange of the pipe was broken; in examining the boilers we found a couple of rivets loose, and put new ones in; did no patching; the boilers were double flue; the flues were never repaired; there was plenty of water in the other five boilers at the time of the explosion; examined them last night; they are supplied by the same pump as the battery; the whole nine were running at the time, and they were fully connected; it is the engineer's place to examine the boilers, test the gauges, &c.; the Assistant Engineer generally makes this examination every ten or fifteen minutes; there were evidences, after the explosion, that there was plenty of water; the water had been thrown over all the surrounding objects.

MATTERS IN BUFFALO.

—Matilda Haller, a little girl of nine years, was run over in Buffalo recently, breaking her jaw and inflicting other severe injuries.

—The body of a drowned woman was found in the creek in Buffalo, last Tuesday, which awaits identification. It was coated with ice, and had evidently been dead for a considerable period.

—The injunction against the Union Hotel Company of Buffalo, whom the city gave the privilege of building on the Court House Park, last December, has been reaffirmed by Judge Clinton. Matters must remain in *statu quo* for the present.

—On Monday evening, as a young man named George Hofheins was engaged in cutting wood with a circular saw, at his father's woodyard, in Buffalo, he in some manner lost his balance and fell against the saw while it was in full motion, and cut his face in a frightful manner.

THINGS IN ROCHESTER.

—The Rochester, Nunda and Pennsylvania Railroad are asking the City of Rochester for a further loan of $100,000 in order that they may complete the road.

—John A. Perry, a young man sent to prison from Rochester, has informed against one Charles Angie as being the principal in the burglary for which he was sentenced, and says that Angie is the man who murdered Robert Carmichael, whose body was found in the canal in October last. The police are investigating the matter.

—Saturday evening a young man named John Vought, who resided at 102 Pinnacle avenue, Rochester, died suddenly. The report is that in the afternoon of that day not feeling well, he went to a barber, who opened a vein in his arm. The barber could not entirely stop the flow of blood, and in his efforts to do so placed a copper cent on the wound. In the evening Vought complained of nausea of the stomach—vomited blood and expired.

—The Rochester *Union and Advertiser* of Wednesday says Mr. Richard Gilbert, engineer of Steamer No. 1, and Mr. J. P. Topham have lately put into operation an invention of theirs—a steam boiler heater. One has been on the steamer for a few weeks, and the advantages derived from it have been shown twice recently. It is a self-feeding circular heater, about twelve by fourteen inches, has drop flues, and rests on the fuel box of the engine, taking up very little room. A pipe runs from the lower part of the heater to the boiler of the steamer and another from the top of the heater to the boiler. The cold water forces itself through the heater by the lowest pipe, re-entering the steamer boiler heated. If necessary twenty pounds of steam can be kept up in the boiler all of the time. The cost of operating this heater is about a cent an hour, and it should be put on all the steam fire engines at once.

PETROLIA ELECTION.—The election held in Petrolia on Saturday, February 1st, resulted as follows: Burgess, George S. Dimick; [illegible] of the Peace, A. L. Campbell, J. A. Thompson; Council, J. B. Brown, R. S. Rowley, A. L. Campbell, W. F. Jorden, William Gibson; Night Constable, P. Christy; Borough Constables, D. Spence, R. Elliott; School Directors, J. B. Jamison, William Gibson, R. S. Rowley, D. Tubbs, Andrew Campbell, B. W. Amey; Inspectors, E. Scudder, F. F. A. Wilson; Judge of Election, H. Mellichamp; Auditors, F. M. Campbell, D. C. Backus, Samuel McBride; Assessor, William Gibson; Assistant Assessors, J. B. Jamison, F. F. A. Wilson; Overseer of the Poor, J. B. Jamison, D. Tubbs.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.—The patriotic people of Franklin will duly celebrate this event with a ball at City Hall and a supper at the Exchange, Friday evening, February 21. As they will probably lap over on to Saturday morning pretty well no one can say that they have not the right day if they do begin the day before. The reception committee are A. A. Plumer, L. T. Chapman, C. H. Fletcher, M. J. Coleman, H. D. Tate, T. S. McFarland, H. J. Durant, C. E. Taft.

The Local Option Law.

To permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That on the third Friday in March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy three, in every city and county in this Commonwealth, and at the annual municipal elections every third year thereafter, in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors and Judges of Elections in the cities and counties, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from legal voters of said cities and counties, labeled on the outside "license," and on the inside "for license," or "against license," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in the case of other tickets received at said election; and the tickets so received shall be counted, and a return of the same made to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the proper county, duly certified as required by law; which certificate shall be laid before the Judges of the said Court at the first meeting of said Court after said election shall be held and shall be filed with the other records of the court; and it shall be the duty of Mayors of cities, and Sheriffs of counties, or of any other officer whose duty it may be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for, three weeks previous to the time of holding the same, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors or prohibiting the granting of licenses: Provided, That when the municipal and township elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March, the elections provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said county; and provided further, That all licenses granted after the first day of January, 1873, shall cease, determine, and become void on the first day of April, 1873, if the district for which they shall be granted determines against the granting of license; and the Treasurer of the proper county shall then refund, to the holder of such license, the money so paid [illegible] which the said Treasurer shall be entitled to credit in his accounts with the Commonwealth.

SECTION 2. That in receiving and counting, and in making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors and judges, and clerks of said election, shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections; and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to, and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks, voting at and in attendance upon the elections held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever by the returns of elections in any city or county aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any court or board of license commissioners to issue any license for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt, or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, in said city or county, at any time thereafter, until at an election above provided, a majority shall vote in favor of license; Provided, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of licenses to druggists, for the sale of liquors for medicinal purposes: Provided, the citizens of the county of Lebanon shall vote upon the question the third Friday of March, one thousand eight hundred-and seventy-three on the same day and time when the townships of the county of Lebanon hold their spring elections.

Approved March 27, 1872.

Business Locals.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN will lecture at Oil City, Love's Opera House, Tuesday evening, February 26th, and at Parshall Opera House in this city, Wednesday evening, February 26th.

OIL WELLS for sale at J. N. Pew's real estate office.

THOSE in want of a good boot, call on C. J. Devereux, late with A. E. Mallett, now at No. 10, over Weill's clothing store.

FOR Coughs, Bronchitis, and Consumption, in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. 615.

THE best selected stock of groceries in Titusville at Fibbs Bros.

FRESH Chautauqua county butter and fresh eggs at wholesale and retail. Sold very low at Fibbs Bros.

PIMPLES on the face, Eruptions, Blotches, Scrofulous diseases, and all sores arising from impure blood, are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. 617

OIL LANDS bought and sold by J. N. Pew.

SAUER KRAUT, made by a neighboring farmer, very nice. Try it, you will like it, at Fibbs Bros.

CUSTOM BOOTS AND SHOES kept on hand. No. 10 Diamond street, up stairs. C. J. Devereux, successor to A. E. Mallett.

LARGE SIZE Wilder safe for sale cheap. Can be seen at Porter, Moreland & Co.'s. office, Monroe street. C. A. DURFEY.

FINE liquors and wine, bottled porter, and Scotch ale of best brands, at Fibbs' Bros., two doors west of the American Hotel.

CITY PROPERTY sold by J. N. Pew. Office, No.'s 3 and 4, Chase & Stewart's Block.

PRACTICAL BOOT MAKER, C. J. Devereux, No. 10 Diamond street, up stairs, late with the Boston Shoe Store.

WHALON'S ADVERTISEMENT.—Read it before you lay down this paper.

IF you have a cough or cold try McDonald's Tolu Cough Syrup. Every bottle warranted.

New Advertisements.

GRAND

MASQUERADE BALL!

Brown's Hotel, Miller Farm, Penna.,

Friday Evening, Feb. 7.

The best Dancing Hall in the Oil Regions. Yourself and Ladies are respectfully invited.

☞ Washington Rowley, of Buffalo, will furnish the Costumes at the Hotel. Music by Coleman's Band.

feb6-2t* JAMES O'NEILL, Proprietor.

HOUSE WANTED.

Wanted, by April 1st, a SMALL HOUSE, with Moderate Rent. Address

feb5tf A., HERALD Office.

WANTED.

To Lease from two to five Producing Wells, or Pump on Shares, by a practical man. Address

J. T., HERALD Office, Titusville, Pa.

feb5-3t*

ENGINEER & SURVEYOR.

WYNDHAM C. JONES,

Successor to WRIGLEY & GRAY.

Civil Engineer, Architect and Solicitor of Patents.

Having purchased the entire stock of Notes, Maps and Memoranda of Messrs. Wrigley & Gray, am prepared to do all kinds of Civil Engineering, Draughting and Surveying. Pipe Lines located. Drawings made and Patents obtained for new inventions.

Room No. 10 Chase & Stewart Block.

Boots and Shoes.

A FEARFUL FALL IN PRICES AT

J. H. WHALON'S.

I AM DETERMINED TO KEEP PACE WITH THE HARD TIMES, AND OFFER MY

SUPERIOR STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

At lower rates than can be bought at the manufactory since the Boston fire. My goods were all obtained direct from the best manufacturing establishments, before the late rise in prices, and

DOES NOT INCLUDE BANKRUPT OR AUCTION GOODS.

But were all bought to build up a permanent trade, and are marked down to the manufacturers' figures to make room for a large stock, which is now being manufactured for me for the spring and summer trade. These goods cannot be obtained elsewhere in the Oil Regions, and a perfect fit is guaranteed as if made to order in any establishment, and at one-half the cost elsewhere. This stock includes everything in the line of

Boots, Shoes and Slips

that can be found in any first-class Retail Boot and Shoe Store in any of our largest cities. This is the greatest bargain that has ever been offered of Boots and Shoes to the public. Take any of my Boots and shoes—for instance a pair that cost $4, and compare them with those that cost $4 from another house, and you can see half a dollar's difference in the price, the quality considered, and a competent judge can see $1 difference. I will pay

$100 REWARD

To any one who will find any Men's, Boys', Youths' or Children's SPLIT LEATHER BOOTS in my stock. There is probably no other retail dealer in the country where so large a stock can be found without some split leather goods. All goods that may rip repaired free of charge.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,

82 Spring Street, corner of Perry, - - Titusville, Pa.

17jan3m.

Amusements.

PARSHALL OPERA HOUSE.

JOHN A. ELLSLER . . . . Manager

The Management take great pleasure in announcing the First Appearance in this City, for

TWO NIGHTS ONLY,

Of America's Greatest Artiste,

MISS JANE COOMBS

Assisted by a strong Company of First-Class Artists, from the Academy of Music, Cleveland, commencing MONDAY, February 10, with Sheridan's Standard Comedy, The

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Lady Teazle . . . MISS JANE COOMBS.

TUESDAY, February 11th, Shakspeare's Tragedy of

ROMEO AND JULIET.

Juliet . . . . . MISS JANE COOMBS.

Prices of Admission—Parquette and Dress Circle, $1.00. Family Circle, 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents. No extra charge for Reserved Seats.

feb5-6t

THE THIRD HOP

Of the serial to be given by the

CITIZENS' CORPS

Will take place at their Armory,

Thursday Evening, February 6, 1873.

Members of the staff and corps are requested to appear in uniform.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

feb4-3t.

PARSHALL OPERA HOUSE.

One Night Only---Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Amy Stone Dramatic Alliance

And Boston Jubilee Orchestra.

AMY STONE, with her Complete Dramatic Musical Company, in her Great Specialties of WILD MEG and the Rollicking IRISH DIAMOND.

Seats can be secured in advance at the Box Office. F. C. WELLS, Agent.

feb6-6t

The Jewish Fair,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

TEMPLE B'NAI ZION CONGREGATION

Franklin street, will commence at Corinthian Hall on MONDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., and close on the 18th. Every evening some new entertainment will be offered. Admittance, 15 cents.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 12th, in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, the great Baby Show will take place. A solid silver cup will be awarded to the prettiest girl and boy, each. All children from 3 to 18 months admitted for competition.

WHOSE CHILD WILL TAKE THE PRIZE?

The finest and most costly collection of Oil Paintings on exhibition during the Fair free of charge. feb3-1w-eod

TO LET.

Desirable rooms in Oil Exchange Building, Washington street, opposite Parshall House, suitable for offices or sleeping apartments.

Inquire of P. B. CROSBY, Room No. 2 Oil Exchange.

Titusville, Jan. 10, 1873. 11jan1w

NOTICE!

All parties that have purchased chemicals of the Titusville Chemical Works, since the 25th day of November, and accounts unpaid, will please send checks to the order of Mr. E. Grasselli, Treasurer, at Cleveland, who is alone authorized to collect, the Works having been sold at that time to Marsh & Harwood and E. Grasselli, of Cleveland. Mr. Bailey, Mr. Grasselli's agent, may call soon to obtain checks of balances due both the Titusville Chemical Works and the new firm, the Titusville Chemical Company. Our chemist, Mr. J. Daub will soon take charge of the Works, who will see that the quality of acids produced is of the best.

We would solicit the generous patronage of consumers, feeling that we can give perfect satisfaction to the trade.

Mr. George S. Attebery is no longer in our employ.

TITUSVILLE CHEMICAL CO.
By D. M. MARSH, Manufacturing Manager.
feb5-3t

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

Paid, in Cash, for

OLD BRASS AND COPPER.

GIBBS, STERRETT & CO.

15jantf

CITY OF TITUSVILLE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Water and Water Works of the Common Council until noon of the 12th day of February, A. D. 1873, for the furnishing of material and doing the work upon the foundation walls for building and foundations for smoke-stack, boilers, engines and pumps for

CITY WATER WORKS.

Maps and specifications can be seen at the Clerk's office, City Hall.

TITUSVILLE, January 29, 1873.

WM. H. ABBOTT,
D. M. MITCHELL,
HENRY C. BLOSS,
HENRY BYROM.

Miscellaneous.

CITY OF TITUSVILLE.

A SUPPLEMENT

To an ordinance granting the Union & Titusville Railroad Company the privilege of laying two railroad tracks on Water street.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Common Council of the City of Titusville, and is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, that hereafter the same privileges granted to the Union & Titusville Railroad Company, on Water street, by an ordinance, approved the 3d day of November, A. D. 1870, are hereby extended to the Warren & Venango Railroad Company, from Franklin street eastwardly along said street.

SEC. 2. That said Warren & Venango Railroad Company shall avail themselves of the privileges hereby granted, subject to the same restrictions as to grades, adopted by the Common Council, as now govern the rights of said Union & Titusville Railroad Company, and shall plank said Water street under the direction of the Street Committee of said Council.

Passed in Council, Jan. 3, 1873.
HENRY C. BLOSS, President.
Attest: S. GRUMBINE, City Clerk.
Approved, Jan. 13, 1873.
W. B. ROBERTS, Mayor.
jan15,10td

Everybody

SHOULD

READ THIS!

ON AND AFTER DECEMBER FIRST, I SHALL COMMENCE MAKING THE

Finest Clothes to Order

And for cash only, or on short time with good security, as I have a very large stock of the finest goods on hand, and therefore will give the public the benefit of the cash system, as I can well afford to sell at low figures on the cash principle. I cut and trim all my Custom-Made goods myself, and this saves us the great expense of a cutter, to whom must be paid a large salary, which other similar establishments have to pay; and I warrant every garment to fit, and be made and trimmed in first-class style, and would say for one and all that nobody will leave my place of business without being perfectly satisfied.

Therefore I call on one and all to give me an early call.

P. S.—A full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods always on hand.

GEORGE HABERNIGG, Merchant Tailor,
no30tf No. 26 Bross Row, Franklin street.

AUCTION.

$20,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE

AT AUCTION AT

MYERS' FURNITURE STORE,

WEST SPRING ST., TITUSVILLE, PA.

For the purpose of moving my store-building and repairing the same, previous to filling up for the Spring trade with an immense stock now on hand at my factory, I will sell my entire stock of furniture in my retail ware-rooms, at auction, commencing

February 1st., 1873,

AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

And continuing daily, afternoon and evening, until sold.

SALE POSITIVE.

My stock of furniture consists of all kinds, from common kitchen furniture to the most highly finished and most costly parlor and chamber suits.

Furniture at COST, at private sale, from this date, until the auction sale closes.

S. J. MYERS.

Titusville, Pa., Jan. 23d, 1873
H. B. HOPKINS, Auctioneer. 24jantf

LOST.

A MINK MUFF.

on Spring street, supposed to be between Myers furniture store and Brawley's tavern. Return to Myers' furniture store and be liberally rewarded.

NOTICE.

A GOOD BOOKKEEPER AND BUSINESS MANAGER,

whose time is partially engaged, can be found by addressing the undersigned. The best of references. Address H. A. HUTSON.

feb3-tf

FOR SALE,

800 BARREL TANK,

at Petroleum Centre. Iron sides, wood top and bottom. Price $400. Apply to
1w CENTRAL PETROLEUM CO.

SICILIAN LIQUID SOAP!

An Excellent Dentifrice,

Recommended by our leading physicians.

A SUPERB TOILET ARTICLE.

for the improvement of the complexion, removing Tan and Pimples, and rendering the skin smooth and pliable. A sure and speedy cure for Scalds, Burns, Chapped Hands and Raw Sores, cooling and healing all wounds sooner than any other compound. Effectually removes paint, grease spots, &c., without injury to the cloth. For sale at the drug stores, or by

P. CARDULLO,
23jan1m. Manufacturer, Titusville, Pa.

A. E. HASBROUCK,

OIL WELL BROKER,

Has constantly for sale a large number of wells located in every section of the Oil Regions. Headquarters at Titusville Oil Ex. 16sep-dtf

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

A duplicate of the assessment for sewer on lots and land facing or abutting on Franklin street, from Pine street to Oil Creek Railroad track has been delivered to me by the City Treasurer, and you are hereby notified that unless you pay the amount of your assessment on said street for such purposes at my office on or before the 24th of February, 1873, an additional 5 per cent will be added to the amount thereof for collection.

LEWIS MAYER, Collector.
Office—No. 2 Diamond street. 24jan15t

TWO NEW HOUSES AND LOTS

FOR SALE

In Hammond's Addition. Terms easy. Apply to

C. B. HAMMOND,
tf Chase & Stewart Block.

TO RENT.

A part of a fine residence on East Main street, No. 165, upper floor; parlor, two bedrooms, smoking room, dining room and kitchen. Parlor elegantly frescoed. Inquire in premises.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

The Morning Herald.

Business Notes.

The wool market is shaky.

Captain Jacob M. Douglas, the oldest of the Delaware river steamboat commanders, died last week aged eighty-one years.

The Automatic Telegraph Company has reduced its rates for messages between Washington and Philadelphia and New York.

The ship Peter Maxwell (Br.) has sailed for Hamburg with a cargo of 8,514 barrels of petroleum.

One-ninth of our whole coal production is shipped from Richmond.

Among the failures at the East of woolen manufacturers, we notice George B. Mowery, Son & Co., at West Eaton, New York; one in New Hampshire, and two at Providence, Rhode Island, are reported as having "gone up."

THE TOBACCO CROP.—The total crop of 1872 is estimated at 250,480,000 lbs. Among the states Kentucky takes the lead, her product being 105,350,000 lbs, or about forty per cent. of the whole. The entire result is nearly, but not quite, up to the average of former years.

The Dutch Government, following the general tendency of the age, has announced the opening of the Dutch East India trade to the flags of all nations. This trade appears to have been the last which the Dutch have thought necessary to protect by a system of differential duties and drawbacks in favor of native shipping, and that protection Holland has now resolved to abandon.

The work of removing the rocky obstruction to the Hell Gate passage is progressing so rapidly that the public are assured by the engineer in charge that less than eighteen months will be required to remove all the dangerous reefs which have so long stood as a hindrance to navigation there. It will be then only necessary to remove those other obstructions, viz., the compulsory pilotage laws, to make the Hell Gate passage second only in importance to Sandy Hook, as a great commercial pathway.

A Washington dispatch states that a singular provision exists in the fiftieth section of the Navigation Act of 1799, imposing a fine, to be collected by the Collector of the Port, of $400 on masters of vessels guilty of landing foreign goods without a permit, and further imposing a disability to hold any office of trust under the Government for seven years. The latter provision makes the law imperative towards masters of foreign vessels, as both penalties, it is argued, must go together. The Secretary of the Treasury has asked Congress to amend the act so as to make it applicable to foreign as well as American masters.

The Erie Railroad Company has leased four of the heaviest engines belonging to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company at a rental of $15 per day for each locomotive.

The company for establishing telegraphic communication between London and Brazil has been registered under the name of "The Brazilian Submarine Telegraphic Company (Limited)," with a capital of $6,500,000, in shares of $50 each.

Messrs. Vivante & Co., silk and commission merchants, in London, have failed, to the amount of $3,000,000. Over five-sixths of that amount is said, however, to be more or less covered by silk or other produce. The suspension is attributed to the depression in the silk trade, and produced an immense sensation in London and led to the failure of several smaller concerns.

When will sensible men cease arguing that money is like any other property—wheat, corn, flour, &c.? That assertion is always the starting point of the advocates of free trade in money, and there is no truth in the assertion. Money is a species of property that every man is seeking; everybody is after money; but there is no species of property that every person is seeking. Money therefore represents all kinds of property; it supplies the place of all other kinds, for with it every other kind can be obtained. Therefore it is that no argument that applies to other kinds of property can be applied to money. We are not certain the experiment of free trade in money would not be for the benefit of the country; we are willing to see it tried, and however it may result we'll not find fault with our law-makers for making the experiment. In everything connected with business and financial matters the only true test is experience. Book learning on the subject of finance is good for nothing, for the reason that every theory must be subject to the peculiar condition of surroundings. Try, if you please, Messrs. Legislators, free trade in money, but don't argue from false premises and don't declare that money is like any other property, for you stultify yourselves when you do so.

Commerce and Manufactures.

THE INDIA-RUBBER TRADE.—The India-rubber trade of the United States has grown rapidly during the past ten years, and is controlled by New York and Boston merchants. The imports at New York in 1872 amounted to 11,860,929 pounds against 9,000,000 in 1871, and 8,500,000 in 1870. The imports at Boston were also large last year. Para and Central American rubber is the most extensively used for manufacturing purposes, constituting nearly nine-tenths of the whole quantity of rubber imported annually.

NEW INDUSTRY.—The *Austrian Exhibition Gazette* calls attention to a new and important industry, viz.: *the incorporation of rabbit's hair with wool and cotton in weaving textile fabrics.* The shorter hairs, which are incapable of being woven, are readily purchased by *felt hat manufacturers* at three dollars per pound. When properly prepared, the hair affords a good strong yarn, which is said to be in no way inferior to wool. If all that the Austrian journal says on the subject be true, the raising of rabbits will soon become an important business. No animal is better adapted to raising on a large scale than the rabbit; they multiply as rapidly as white mice, and are not confined to any particular climate. It is remarkable that this use of the hair has not been thought of before, particularly when we consider how many hundred million rabbits are annually destroyed. The meat of the rabbit is agreeable and nourishing, and the skins have long been prized.

The *Trade Journal*, of Philadelphia, gives the following description of how lead pencils are made at the Dixon Manufacturing Company's establishment, in that city:

In the first place, the red cedar of which the pencil is made is procured in Florida, already sawed into strips, exactly one-half the thickness of an ordinary pencil, and of a sufficient tenght and width to make the one-half of six pencils; these strips are then dyed black or red by immersing them in extract of logwood, &c.; are then passed through a small machine, provided with semi-circular cutters, like a moulding or planing machine, which cuts the strips so as to form the half of six pencils, and also cuts a small grove on the flat side to receive the lead. The black lead used for this purpose is the finest quality from Ceylon, mixed with more or less fine clay to give it the various degrees of hardness, the addition of more clay having the effect of increasing the hardness of the pencil. The lead, when mixed to the proper consistency, is taken to a machine similar to a sausage stuffer, and by pressure is forced through an orifice of the proper size for the lead of a pencil. These leads are then dried by artificial heat, and are then ready to put in the grooves in wood, and this is almost the only operation that is performed by hand. After this the pencil passes through a variety of machines, among which may be mentioned one for gluing together the two pieces of wood of which the pencil is formed; one for polishing; another for varnishing with shellac varnish; one for stamping the maker's name; and one (a most ingenious machine) for counting automatically or mechanically a gross of the pencils. The pencils are then done up in bundles of a dozen each, so arranged that one pencil can be taken out without disturbing the remainder of the bundle—a most convenient arrangement for retailers. By means of these various processes, this establishment can now produce pencils of the finest finish, and mechanically perfect in construction, both round and hexagon, in the natural color of the wood, and in black and fancy colors.

BLAST FURNACES.—From the earliest times, as among the native smiths of Africa to-day, the blast of a bellows has been used in working iron to increase the heat of the combustion by a more plentiful supply of oxygen. The blast furnace is supposed to have been introduced into England in 1558. Next came the use of bituminous coal, urged with a blast of cold air. But it was not until 1829 that Neilson, an Englishman, conceived the idea of heating the air of the blast, and carried it out at the Muikirk furnaces. In that year he obtained a patent for his process, and found that he could from the same quantity of fuel make three three times as much iron. His patent made him very rich; in one single case of infringement he received a check for £150,000. In his method, however, he used an extra fire for heating the air of his blast. In 1837 the idea of heating the air for the blast by the gases generated in the process was first practically introduced by M. Faber Dufour, at Wasseralfingen, in the kingdom of Wurtemburg. In this country, charcoal was at first used universally for smelting, anthracite coal being considered unfit for the purpose. In 1820 an unsuccessful attempt to use it was made at Mauch Chunk. In 1823, Frederick W. Geisenhainer, of Schuylkill, obtained a patent for the use of the hot blast with anthracite and in 1835, produced the first iron made with this process. In 1841, C. E. Detmold adapted the consumption of the gases produced by the smelting to the use of anthracite; and since then it has become quite general, and has caused an almost incalculable saving to the community in the price of iron.—*Lippincott's Magazine, January.*

Titusville Manufacturing Company.

TITUSVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Engines, Boilers, Drilling Tools,

AND

Oil Well Supplies, Patent Steel Jars, &c.

BUILDERS OF IRON TANKS AND STILLS.

OUR NEW STYLE OF ENGINE,

Superior to an[...] the Market. Agents for the celebrated

BLAKE PUMP, C[...]R CHECK VALVE, BLY ADJUSTER,

GRIFFIN'S WATER PACKER, SNOW'S PATENT PUMP.

DEALERS IN

Tubing, Casing, Gas Pipe, Working Barrels, Valves, Brass and Iron Fittings, Belting, Packing, Sand Pumps and Mill Gearing of Every Description.

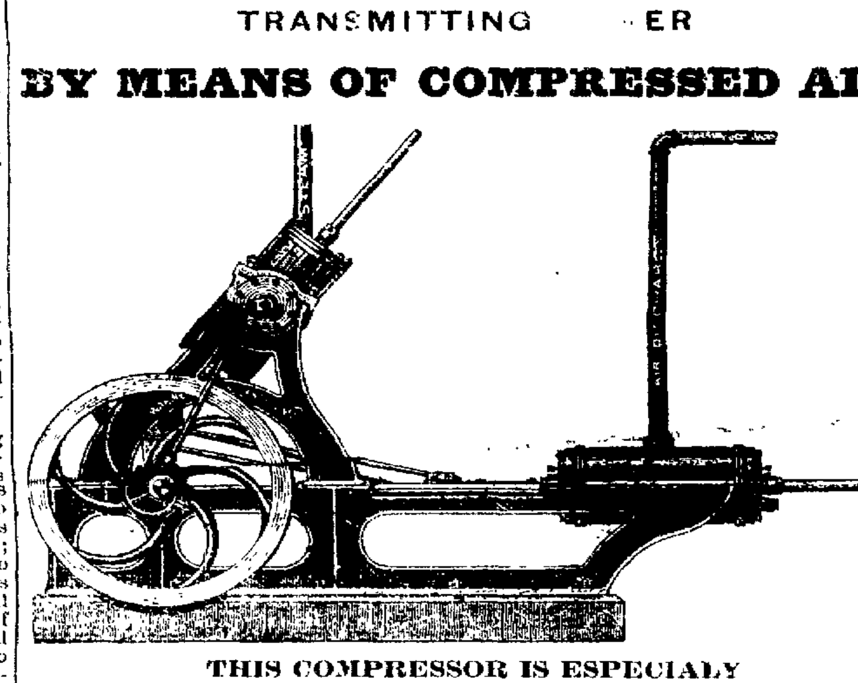
1augtf.

New Motive Power.

WARING'S AIR [C]OMPRESSOR

TRANSMITTING [POW]ER

BY MEANS OF COMPRESSED AIR.



THIS COMPRESSOR IS ESPECIALY

ADAPTED TO RUNNING OIL WELLS.

The Cost of Pumping Oil Reduced One-half by the Use of Waring's Air Compressor. Address,

WARING & PARKE,

Engineers, 133 Center street, New York, or

C. W. McLEAN,

Parshall House, Titusville, Penn'a.

july20d3m.

TORPEDOES!

The Roberts

Petroleum Torpedo Company,

Office at the Red Planing Mill,

CORNER of PINE AND SECOND STREETS

TITUSVILLE, PA.

Cash Required on Delivery.

LIST OF AGENTS.

Dist.
1. JAMES P. THOMAS—Church Run and Octave Districts.
2. C. A. NIMS—Shamburg, Pleasantville, Pithole, Cash Up and Bean Farm. Office at Pleasantville.
3. THOMAS ROACH—Pioneer, Petroleum Centre to Columbia Farm.
4. JAMES SANDERS—Tarr Farm, Rouseville, Oil City, Oleopolis, and Bredensburg. Offices at Tarr Farm and Oil City.
5. E. T. GOODRICH—Franklin, Reno and Bully Hill Districts. Office, new Exchange Bank Building, Franklin.
6. R. W. REDFIELD—Foster Farm, Mount Hope, Coal City, Scrubgrass and Allegheny River to Emlenton. Office, Scrubgrass.
7. GEO. IRWIN, J. W. VINCENT—St. Petersburg, Antwerp, Turkey City and vicinity. Office, St. Petersburg Hotel.
8. F. H. STEPHENSON, C. HELFRUGER—Parker's Landing, Lawrenceburg and vicinity. Office, Parkers Landing; residence, Emlenton.
9. LEVI MASON—Bear Creek, Petrolia, Fairview and vicinities. Office, Parker's Landing.
10. J. W. LYONS—Enterprise, Colorado New London Tracts and Clapp Farm.
11. E. C. BEARDSLEY—Tidioute and Fagundas Districts.

F. F. COOK—West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky. Address, Parkersburg, West Virginia. nov25tf

New Store on Franklin Street.

ALBERT SACHEN,

AGENT,

Merchant Tailor,

Has opened a

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

ESTABLISHMENT

At No. 6 Franklin Street,

(Burdsevo and Bassett's Old Stand),

And will offer a complete stock of French, English and German Goods of the best quality and latest patterns. Also, a complete stock of

Trunks, Satchels, Valises

and Gents' Furnishing

Goods.

Mr. Sachen is a cutter of over twenty years' experience, and will give all orders his personal supervision, thereby securing to his customers suits that will not fail to satisfy both in style and price. no30tf

CARPETS,

CARPETS,

FRESH STOCK

JUST RECEIVED.

Also Mattings of All Widths.

I have a choice new stock of

Domestic Goods,

Table Linens, Towelings, &c.

Please call and examine my goods and

COMPARE PRICES!

GEO. R. OLIVER.

MATHER

makes those beautiful Rembrandts or shadow pictures.

MATHER

makes enlargements from old and faded daguerreotypes and finishes them in any desired style.

MATHER

has the best and most complete gallery in the city.

MATHER

has the only celebrated views of the Oil Region for sale, large and small.

MATHER

has the best and largest assortment of frames.

CHASE & STEWART'S NEW BLOCK.

(Entrance on Franklin street.) 3jan1f

SPIRITUALISM!

MRS. FONE,

SPIRITUAL MEDIUM, heals the sick by vital magnetism and the hygienic treatment; describes disease in the majority of instances without asking questions; treats weakness or dimness of sight and will break up fevers and inflammatory attacks by a few manipulations. She will cure all curable diseases in a much shorter time than by any other means. Ladies and children specially treated. She foretells the future and recalls much of the past. Those who desire to hear of their departed friends call upon the Medium. Hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. every day, Sunday the same. 43 Superior street, opposite school, east of Franklin street bridge. 30jan3w.

Railroads.

OIL CREEK & ALLEGHENY R R

SOUTHWARD TRAINS—NOV. 3, 1872.

Stations.	4 (1st Class)	2 (1st Class)	10 (1st Class)	6 (1st Class)	12 (2d Class)	20 (2d Class)
	A. M.	A. M	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
CORRY..DE	6:10	10:55	1:40	6:20	.....	7:50
Summit	*6.30	*11:21	*1:57	*6:39	.....	8:30
Spartansbg	6:40	11:30	†2:06	*6:46	.....	9:00
Glynden	*6:51	†11:41	*2:17	*6:56	.....	9:17
Centreville	7:00	11:51	2:26	7:03	.....	9:35
Tryonville	†7:09	11:59	†2:34	*7:10	.....	10:10
Myer's Sw	*7:18	*12:09	*2:44	*7:18	.....	10:35
Hydetown	7:21	12:11	†2:47	*7:21	.....	10:45
TITUS AR	7:30	†12:20	2:55	7:30	.....	11:10
TITUS DE	7:37	†12:40	3:05	7:38	5:50	11:35
Miller Farm	7:57	1:00	3:30	7:55	6:30	12:10
Shaffer	8:02	*1:04	*3:35	*7:58	6:47	12:15
Pioneer	8:10	1:14	3:47	8:08	7:05	12:35
PET C'R AR	8:17	1:20	3:55	8:15	7:16	12:47
PET C'R DE	8:20	1:23	3:57	8:18	7:40	1:00
Columbia	8:27	1:30	*4:04	.....	8:00	1:10
Tarr Farm	8:30	1:34	4:07	†8:30	8:05	1:20
Rynd Farm	8:35	1:40	*4:12	†8:35	8:15	1:40
Rouseville	8:41	1:45	4:17	8:45	8:25	2:00
McClintock	†8:45	1:48	*4:20	†9:00	8:30	*2:05
OIL C'TY AR	9:00	2:00	4:30	.....	9:00	2:30
OIL C'TY DE	9:05	2:30	.....	.....	9:30	3:15
Imperial	†9:08	†2:35	.....	.....	9:47	†3:20
Rockwood	†9:17	†2:43	.....	.....	10:10	†3:35
Walnut B'd	†9:26	†2:52	.....	.....	10:28	*3:51
Oleopolis	9:33	2:58	.....	.....	10:45	4:10
Henry's B'd	†9:37	†3:03	.....	.....	10:53	*4:23
Eagle Rock	9:43	3:07	.....	.....	11:05	†4:30
President	9:47	†3:11	.....	.....	11:11	†4:35
Hunter	*10:00	†3:24	.....	.....	11:35	*5:02
Tionesta	10:08	3:32	.....	.....	12:08	5:20
Jamison	†10:13	†3:36	.....	.....	12:17	*5:28
Dawson	†10:17	*3:41	.....	.....	12:26	*5:37
Hickory	10:27	3:51	.....	.....	1:10	†5:58
Trunkeyville	10:36	4:00	.....	.....	1:30	6:18
TIDI'UT AR	10:53	4:15	.....	.....	1:55	6:50
TIDI'UT DE	10:55	4:17	.....	.....	2:30	7:00
Magee's	†11:05	†4:29	.....	.....	2:50	*7:17
Cobham	†11:11	†4:35	.....	.....	3:00	*7:28
Thompson's	†11:20	†4:43	.....	.....	3:20	*7:40
Penn' House	†11:26	*4:50	.....	.....	3:35	*7:52
Dunns Eddy	*11:30	†4:53	.....	.....	3:42	*7:57
IRVINE T'N	11:38	5:00	.....	.....	3:55	8:10
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Train No. 16 leaves Corry at 5:10 p. m.; Spartansburg 5:55; Centerville 6:21; Tyronville 6:33; Hydetown 6:50, and arrive at Titusville at 7:00 p. m.

NORTHWARD TRAINS.

Stations.	5 (1st Class)	3 (1st Class)	1 (1st Class)	9 (2d Class)	19 (2d Class)	11 (2d Class)
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
IRVINE..DE	.....	11:58	5:20	.....	5:45	7:50
Dunn's Eddy	.....	†12:06	*5:29	.....	*6:00	8:05
Penn' House	.....	*12:10	†5:32	.....	*6:05	8:15
Thompson's	.....	†12:17	†5:40	.....	*6:18	8:30
Cobham	.....	†12:25	†5:47	.....	*6:31	8:45
Magee's	.....	†12:31	†5:53	.....	*6:41	8:55
TIDI'UT AR	.....	12:43	6:04	.....	7:00	9:15
TIDI'UT DE	.....	12:45	6:05	.....	7:10	9:35
Trunkeyville	.....	1:00	6:18	.....	7:40	10:05
Hickory	.....	1:10	†6:30	.....	†7:57	10:27
Dawson	.....	*1:19	†6:39	.....	*8:15	10:45
Jamison	.....	†1:24	*6:44	.....	†8:25	10:55
Tionesta	.....	1.30	6:49	.....	8:33	11:16
Hunter	.....	*1:37	†6:57	.....	*8:50	11:35
President	.....	†1:50	†7:09	.....	†9:07	11:58
Eagle Rock	.....	1:54	7:14	.....	9:14	12:07
Henry's B'd	.....	†1:59	*7:17	.....	*9:20	12:15
Oleopolis	.....	2:04	7:23	.....	9:33	12:35
WalnutBend	.....	†2:09	*7:29	.....	*9:50	12:47
Rookwood	.....	†2:18	†7:38	.....	†10:10	1:03
Imperial	.....	†2:24	†7:45	.....	10:28	1:22
OIL C'TY AR	.....	2:30	7:50	.....	10:35	1:35
OIL C'TY DE	6:00	3:00	7:55	9:30	11:15	2:00
McClintock	†6:10	†3:11	†8:07	†9:42	*11:30	2:15
Rouseville	6:13	3:15	8:10	9:46	11:45	2:20
Rynd Farm	†6:17	3:20	†8:15	9:53	11:55	2:30
Tarr Farm	6:22	3:26	8:21	10:00	12:10	2:40
Columbia	†6:25	3:30	8:26	†10:05	12:20	2:45
PET CEN AR	6:30	3:37	8:33	10:13	12:30	2:55
PET CEN DE	6:32	3:40	8:37	10:17	12:47	3:05
Pioneer	†6:39	3:47	†8:43	10:25	1:14	3:15
Shaffer	*6:47	*3:57	*8:52	*10:36	*1:30	3:35
Miller Farm	6:52	4:03	8:56	10:43	1:45	4:03
TITUSV AR	7:10	4:25	9:15	11:07	2:20	5:00
TITUSV DE	7:30	4:35	9:20	11:10	3:05	.....
Hydetown	7:40	4:47	9:30	11:21	3:25	.....
Myers' Sw	*7:49	*4:50	*9:43	*11:35	*4:00	.....
Centreville	8:01	5:09	†9:51	†11:51	4:20	.....
Glynden	†8:10	†5:18	*10:00	*12:01	4:35	.....
Spartansb'g	8:20	5:29	10:11	†12:11	5:00	.....
Summit	*8:30	*5:41	*10:21	*12:32	5:41	.....
CORRY..AR	8:50	6:00	10:40	12:10	6:20	.....
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Train No. 15 leaves Titusville at 8:00 p. m., and arrives at Corry at 9:53 p. m.

(*) Trains do not stop. (†) Stop on Signal. (‡) Stop for meals.

Trains 5 and 6 run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

N. B.—No. 9 runs as Express train between Titusville and Corry.

SILVER PALACE SLEEPING-CAR TRAINS.

No. 4—Direct from New York without change.
No. 1—Direct to New York without change.
No. 5—Direct from Pittsburgh without change.
No. 6—Direct to Pittsburgh without change.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Sup't.
C. J. HEPBURN, Assistant Sup't.

UNION AND TITUSVILLE DIVISION.

O. C. & A. R. RAILWAY.

18	22	Stations.	17	21
P. M.	A. M.	Leave. Arrive.	P. M.	P. M.
2:00	8:10	UNION CITY	12:40	8:45
†2:32	8:55	Lakeville	†11:52	†8:00
2:40	9:05	Lincolnville	11:40	7:50
2:55	9:22	Riceville	11:25	7:32
3:12	9:40	Nobles	11:05	7:15
3:20	9:50	Junction	10:55	7:00
†3:25	†9:55	Tryonville	†10:50	†6:55
*3:44	*10:12	Myers' Switch	*10:35	*6:40
†3:50	†10:25	Hydetown	†10:25	†6:31
4:05	10:45 AR	Titusville	10:10	6:05
4:25	11.05 DE		9.50	5:30
4:55	11:45	Miller Farm	9:10	4:55
5:05	11:51	Shaffer	8:55	4:30
5:20	12:05	Pioneer	8:40	4:10
5:30	12:20 AR	Petroleum Centre	8:30	3:55
5:40	12:30 DE		8:17	3:37
5:50	12:40	Columbia	8:00	3:15
6:00	12:50	Tarr Farm	7:50	3:05
6:10	1:05	Rynd Farm	7:40	2:55
6:20	1:15	Rouseville	7:25	2:45
6:25	1:20	McClintock	7:20	2:40
6:45	1:35 AR	OIL CITY..DE	7:00	2:20
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

(†) Stop on signal. (*) Do not stop.

Trains 17 and 18 run on Sundays between Titusville and Union City.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. J. HEPBURN, Assistant Sup't.

PITHOLE VALLEY RAILWAY.

On and after Monday, Nov. 4, 1872, trains will run as follows:

4 (Northward)	2 (Northward)	NAME OF STATIONS.	1 (Southward)	3 (Southward)
P M	A M		A M	P M
3:48	10:17	Ar.....Pithole City.....De	8:36	1:13
3:36	10:05	Prather's Mill	8:44	1:21
3:26	9:58	Woods	8:52	1:29
3:22	9:51	Bennetts	8:58	1:35
3:08	9:36	De.....Oleopolis.....Ar	9:12	1:53
P M	A M		A M	P M

J. T. BLAIR, Sup't.
HENRY WICKHAM, Ticket Agent, Pithole, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., NOVEMBER 3rd, 1872.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

SOUTHW'D.	Buff. Exp.	Day Exp.	Night Exp.	O.C. Ac.	Pa'kr Ac.
	p m	a m	p m	p m	a m
Titusville	12 40	7 37	7 05	3 05	....
Petrol'm Centre	1 20	8 20	7 52	3 57	....
Oil City	2 15	9 15	8 45	4 20	....
South Oil City	2 30	9 30	9 00	4 40	7 15
Franklin	2 50	9 55	9 30	5 05	7 43
Foxburg	4 28	11 47	12 00m	7 26	8 36
Parker	4 45	12 00m	12 12am	7 37	10 05
Brady's Bend	5 25	1 15pm	1 15	8 30	10 15
Kittaning	6 27	2 35	3 10	....	a m
West Penn Jun.	7 10	3,40	4 15	....	....
Pittsburgh	8 30	5 20	6 30	....	....
	p m	p m	a m		
NORTHW'D.					
	a m	p m	p m	a m	p m
Pittsburgh	8 00	1 10	9 30	....	....
West Penn Jun.	9 38	2 35	11 34	....	....
Kittanning	10 20	3 25	12 27am	....	....
Brady's Bend	11 21	4 30	2 00	6 50am	....
Parker	12 00m	5 10	2 55	7 42	6 20
Foxburg	12 12pm	5 20	3 10	7 55	6 32
Franklin	2 08	7 16	5 07	10 28	8 36
South Oil City	2 30	7 35	5 35	10 50	9 00
Oil City	2 45	7 45	5 45	11 00	....
Petrol'm Centre	3 37	8 33	6 30	12 30pm	....
Titusville	4 25	9 15	7 10	2 20	....
	p m	p m	a m	p m	

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Sup't.

A. & G. RAILWAY.

June 3, 1872.

EASTWARD.

	Meadville.	Corry.	Salamanca.
No. 6 (Mail)	12:45 p m	3:05 p m	6.25 p m
No. 8, Express	8:15 p m	9:40 p m	11:35 p m
No. 12, Express	11:27 p m	12:18 p m	2:25 p m

WESTWARD.

	Corry.	Union.	M dville.	Clevel'd.
No 1	1:15 a m	1:38 a m	2:40 am	7:00 a m
No. 3	12:48 a m	1:12 a m	2:15 pm	6:55 p m
No 5	8:50 a m	9:25 a m	10:50 a m	7:00 pm
No. 7	1:40 a m	2:15 a m	5:00 a m	10:45 am

H. F. SWEETZER Manager.
C. W. BRADLEY, Sup't., Meadville, Pa.

L. S. & M. S. RAILWAY.
FRANKLIN DIVISION.

SUNDAY, October 27.

WESTWARD TRAINS.

Oil City.	Franklin.	Ashtabula.	Cleveland.
7 00 a m	7 34 a m	11 10 a m	2 20 p m
2 35 p m	3 25 p m	....	....
4 45 p m	5 30 p m	....	....

EASTWARD TRAINS.

Cleveland.	Ashtabula.	Franklin.	Oil City.
....	....	8 11 a m	8 25 a m
7 45 a m	10 00 a m	2 16 p m	2 50 p m
		6 30 p m	7 15 p m

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Oct. 27, 1872, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad will run as follows:

WESTWARD TRAINS.

	Phil'a.	Warren.	Corry.	Erie.
Mail	11:40 pm.	4:55 pm.	6:20 pm.	7:55 pm.
Erie Expr's	12:40 pm.	4.55 pm.	6:15 am.	7:45 am.
Warren Accommod'n	7:30 am.	8:58 am.	10.19 am.	
Erie Accommodation	1:10 pm.	2:35 pm.	4:10 pm.	

EASTWARD TRAINS.

	Erie.	Corry.	Warren.	Phil'a.
Mail	11:35 am.	1:20 pm.	2:30 pm.	6:55 am.
Erie Expr's	9:05 pm.	10:45 pm.	11,52 pm.	3:30 pm.
W'r'nAcc'n	4:20 pm.	6:10 pm.	7:30 pm.	
Erie Acc'n	8:25 am.	10:50 am.	12:30 pm.	

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail West, with west bound trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Warren Accommodation east and west with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. east and west, and at Corry with O. C. & A. R. R. W.

Erie Accommodation East at Corry and West at Corry and Irvineton with O. C. & A. R. R. W.

The Mountain Local Freight East and West carry passengers between Irvineton and Kane.

Elmira Mail and Niagara Express make close connections at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains, north and south.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

WM. A. BALDWIN Gen'l Supt.

Miscellaneous.

TITUSVILLE

POSTAL ANNOUNCEMENT

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1872.

MAILS ARRIVE.			MAILS CLOSE.
1:15 pm	....	Albany	10:45 am, 4:15 pm
1:15 pm,	7:30 pm	[illegible]	7:00 am, 10:45 pm, 4:15 pm
1:15 pm,	3:20 pm	Boston	10:45 am. 4:15 pm
1:15 pm,	8:15 am	Cleveland	7:00 am, 4:15 pm
1:15 pm,	5:00 pm	Cincinnati	7:00 am, 6:35 pm
1:15 pm,	7:30 pm	Canada	7:00 am, 10:45 pm
1:15 pm	8:15 am	Chicago	7:00 am, 4:15 pm
1:15 pm,	7:30 pm	Corry	7:00 am, 9:45 am, 4:15 pm
1:15 pm	8:15 am	Erie	7:00 am, 4:15 pm
11:30 am,	5:00 pm	Franklin	7:00 am, 12:15 pm
8:15 am,	3:30 pm	Harrisb'g	10:45 am, 8.15 pm
1:15 pm	....	Jamest'wn	9:45 a.m.
8:15 am,	5:30 pm	Meadville	7:00 am, 12:15 pm
8:15 am,	3:30 pm	New York	10:45 am, 4:15 pm
11:30 am,	5:00 pm	Oil City	7:00 am, 12:15 pm
8:15 am,	1:15 pm	Phila	10:45 am 8:15 pm
8:15 am,	5:00 pm	Pittsburgh	7:00 am 6:35 pm
11:00 am,	3:30 pm	Pleasant'v.	8:00 am, 4:15 pm
11:30 pm,	5:00 pm	Parker's L	7:00 am, 12:15 pm
1:15 pm,	....	Rochester	7:00 am, 4:15 pm
5:00 pm	....	Shamburg	12:15 pm.
11:00 pm,	3:30 pm	Southwest	8.00 am, 4:15 pm
8:15 am,	3:30 pm	W'shingt'n	10:45 am, 8:15 pm

WAY-MAIL ROUTES.

ARRIVE.		CLOSE.
5:00 pm	O. C. & A R R South	12:15 pm
1:15 pm	O. C. & A R R North	4:15 pm
5:00 pm	U & T R R	9:45 am
5:00 pm	Oil City to Pittsburgh	7:00 am
5:00 pm	Oil City to Meadville	12:15 pm
5:00 pm	Oil City to Ashtabula	12:15 pm
1:15 pm	Corry to Erie	7:00 am
7:30 pm	Corry to Meadville	7:00 am
1:15 pm,	Corry to Salamanca	9:45 am
8:15 am,	Corry to Warren	4:15 pm
1:15 pm	Corry to Buffalo	10:45 am

From Diamond, Plum, Sanville and Wallaceville the mail arrives at 11,30 a m and closes at 1:00 p m Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Lambs, Stewart's Run, Perry and Scofield, closes, 8:00 a m.; arrives 3:30 p m.

*Saturday nights at 6:35 p m via Pittsburgh.

N. B.—The morning mail north and south for papers will close at 6:45 a m.

NOTE.—To find the course of mails to or from any place not mentioned above, or on the way routes named, look in the list for the place nearest to, or in the vicinity of the point in question.

OFFICE HOURS.

RAILROAD TIME.

Office will open at 8:15 a m., and close at 8:15 p m. Holders of lock-boxes can have access to them from 7:00 a m, to 8:30 p m. Sundays the office will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENTS.

Rates of Commission Charged for Money Orders.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT.

On orders not exceeding $10 .... 5 cents.
Over $10 and not exceeding $20 .... 10 cents.
Over $20 and not exceeding $30 .... 15 cents.
Over $30 and not exceeding $40 .... 20 cents.
Over $30 and not exceeding $50 .... 25 cents.

BRITISH INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

On orders not exceeding $10 .... 25 cents.
Over $10 and not exceeding $20 .... 50 cents.
Over $20 and not exceeding $30 .... 75 cents.
Over $30 and not exceeding $40 .... $1 00.
Over $40 and not exceeding $50 .... $1 25.

GERMAN INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

On orders not exceeding $5 .... 15 cents.
Over $5 and not exceeding $10 .... 25 cents.
Over $10 and not exceeding $20 .... 50 cents.
Over $20 and not exceeding $30 .... 75 cents.
Over $30 and not exceeding $40 .... $1 00.
Over $40 and not exceeding $50 .... $1 25.

NOTE.—No applicant can obtain more than three orders payable at the same office and to the same payee. No orders issued after six o'clock P. M.

REGISTERED LETTER FEES.

To any United States Postoffice, 15 cents.
To any Canada Postoffice, 5 cents.
To any Postoffice in Great Britain, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Norway, Poland and Sweden, 8 cents.

J. H. COGSWELL P. M.

DUNKIRK, WARREN & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 15—DEC. 31, 1872.

NORTH TRAINS Exp.	NORTH TRAINS Exp.	STATIONS.	SOUTH TRAINS Exp.	SOUTH TRAINS Exp.
P.M.	P. M.		A. M.	P.M.
7 10	2 10	AR. Titusville. DE	10 25	3 00
7 05	2 03	East Titusville	10 30	3 05
F.	F.	Pleasant Valley	F.	F.
6 10	1 08	Newton	11 16	3 50
5 50	12 30	Garland	11 47	4 20
5 36	12 16	Pittsfield	12 16	4 51
5 20	12 00	Youngsville	12 30	5 00
5 10	11 50	Irvineton	12 38	5 10
4 49	11 29	Warren	12 59	5 31
O.	F.	Berries	F.	O.
4 26	11 05	Russelburg	1 27	5 58
O.	10 59	Ackley's	1 34	F.
4 11	10 51	Fentonville	1 41	6 13
4 03	10 39	Frewsburg	1 53	6 25
3 48	10 24	A. & G. W. R. R.	2 10	6 43
3 45	10 21	Falconer	2 15	6 48
O.	F.	Ross Mill	F.	O
3 31	10 04	Vermont	2 35	7 08
3 17	9 50	Sinclairville	2 51	7 27
3 06	9 37	Moore's	3 06	7 40
2 55	9 27	Casadaga	3 18	7 52
O.	F.	Skidmore's	F.	O.
O.	F.	Norton's	F.	O.
2 28	8 59	Laona	3 43	8 20
2 24	8 55	Fredonia	3 49	8 25
2 15	8 43	DE. Dunkirk. AR	4 04	8 40
P.M.	A. M.		P. M.	P.M.

(F) Flag Station—Stop for Passengers.
(O) Trains do not stop.

DARWIN THAYER, Gen'l Supt.
C. A. CLUTE Ass't Supt. 4ja-tf

FRANKLIN BRANCH R R

OIL CITY TO MEADVILLE—June 3, 1872.

TRAIN.	Oil City.	Franklin.	Meadville.
No. 42	8:55 a.m.	9:17 a. m.	10:55 a. m.
" 48	10:50 a. m.	11:20 a. m.	2:15 p. m.
" 44	3:00 p. m.	3:30 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
" 50	4:15 p. m.	5:02 p. m.	7:20 p. m.
" 46	9:00 p. m.	9:47 p. m.	11:50 p. m.

TRAIN.	Meadville.	Franklin.	Oil City.
No. 47	6 00 a. m.	8:32 a. m.	9:30 a. m.
" 41	6:40 a. m.	8:04 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
" 49	9:00 a. m.	12:05 p. m.	1:35 p. m.
" 43	12:35 p. m.	1:59 p. m.	2:25 p. m.
" 45	3:30 p. m.	5:45 p. m.	6:30 p. m.

Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 only are first-class trains. No. 47 starts from Water street.

H. F. SWEETZER, Manager.

N. Y. C. RAILROAD.

EASTWARD TRAINS—June 24, 1872.

Buffalo.	Albany.	New York.	Boston.
5:00 a.m.	2:00 p.m.	6:30 p. m.	11:20 p. m.
7.45 a.m.	5:30 p.m.	9:30 p. m.	..... p. m
*2:30 p.m.	1:45 a.m.	7:00 a. m.	..... p.m.
*3:00 p.m.	2:30 a.m.	7:15 a. m.	11.00 a. m.
6:25 p.m.	6:20 a.m.	11:30 a. m.	3:30 p. m.
11:30 p.m.	10:05 a.m.	3:30 p. m.	5:20 p. m.

WESTWARD TRAINS—June 24, 1872.

New York.	Boston.	Albany.	Buffalo.
8:00 a. m.	5:00 a.m.	1:20 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
..... a. m.	8:30 a.m.	3:10 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
10:00 a. m.	.....a.m	2:20 p.m.	11:20 p.m.
11-00 a. m.	9:00 a.m.	4.50 p.m.	6:20 a.m.
*6:00 p. m.	3:00 p.m.	11:40 p.m.	12:20 p.m.
*8:00 p. m.	.....p.m.	1:15 a.m.	12:20 p.m.
11:00 p. m.	0:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.	9:00 p.m.

Palace Drawing-Room Cars and Sleeping Cars on all the principal trains.

*Runs Sundays. J. TILLINGHAST, General Supt., Albany, N. Y.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN TIME TABLE.

1st and 2d Divisions.

MONDAY, January 13, 1873.

EAST.	Meadville.	Corry.	Salamanca.
No. 2	11:50 p. m.	1:50 a. m.	4:25 a. m.
No. 6	12:40 p. m.	2:35 a. m.	4:45 p. m.
No. 12	11:27 a. m.	12:45 p. m.	2:25 p. m.
No. 38*	7:00 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	6:15 p. m.
No. 16*	5:00 p. m.	8:05 p. m.	1:55 a. m.
No. 14*	11:55 p. m.	3:45 a. m.	8:30 a. m.

WEST.	Corry.	Union.	Meadv.	Clevel'd.
No. 1	1:20 a m	1:43 a m	2:45 a m	7:00 a m
No. 7	1:55 a m	2:45 a m	5:15 a m	10:45 a m
No. 5	8:50 a m	9:18 a m	11:05 a m	7:10 p m
No. 3	1:05 p m	1:28 p m	2:50 p m	7:10 p m
No. 37*	12:40 p m	2:00 p m	4:45 p m (arrives).	
No. 9*	8:45 p m	9:33 p m	11:45 p m	"

*Second class train.

FRANKLIN BRANCH R. R.

MONDAY, January 13, 1873.

OIL CITY TO MEADVILLE.

	Oil City.	Franklin.	Meadville.
No. 42	8:50 a. m.	9:18 a. m.	10:40 a. m.
No. 48	11:55 a. m.	1:30 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
No. 44	2:30 p. m.	3:00 p. m.	4:25 p. m.
No. 46	8:20 p. m.	9:10 p. m.	11:15 p. m.

MEADVILLE TO OIL CITY.

	Meadville.	Franklin.	Oil City.
No. 41	6.40 a. m.	8:04 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
No. 43	12:05 p. m.	1:30 p. m.	1:55 p. m.
No. 45	4:00 p. m.	6:25 p. m.	7:10 p. m.
No. 47	*6:45 a. m.	10:30 a. m.	11:20 a. m.

*Leaves from Water street.

I. D. BARTON, Gen'l Sup't.
A. L. DUNBAR, Acting Sup't, Meadville, Pa.

BUFFALO, CORRY & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

SUNDAY, NOV. 3, 1872.

Acc.	Mail	Ex*	STATIONS.	Ex*	Mail	Acc.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Dep. Arr.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3:45	6:05	12:20	Buffalo	1:35	10:35	5:30
6:50	8:50	2:55	Brocton	12:05	8:45	3:50
8:10	9:30	3:05	Maryville	11:20	8:05	2:55
10:05	11:00	5:10	Corry	9:30	6:15	1:15
.....	12:40	7:05	Titusville	7:30	4:35	11:10
.....	7:30	5:30	Pittsburgh	9:30	8:00	.....
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

Corry, (Oil Creek, June,) Brocton.
Way Freight .... 6:30 am. 10:40 am.
Through Freight ..... 5:10 pm. 9:20 pm.
Brocton. Corry (O. C. J.)
Through Freight .... 7:00 am. 10:40 am.
Way Fr.ight .... 12:05 pm. 4:05 pm.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.

UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,

Office 60 Franklin Street,

(First door south of Titusville Manufacturing Co.'s, Titusville, Pa.,)

General forwarders of Money, Jewelry, Valuables, Merchandise and Produce. Drafts, Notes, Bills and accounts promptly collected at all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas.

Only Direct Line to Philadelphia, Baltimore and the South.

Direct line to all points in the Oil Regions Messengers on all trains.

Wagons of the Company call at any part of the city upon orders being left on Call Book at the office.

may25tf C. G. ROBINSON, Agent.

Coal and Lumber.

COAL! LUMBER!

ROY, STONE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

White Pine, Hemlock, Oak, Ash, Cherry, Chestnut and other

LUMBER,

SHINGLES, LATH, PICKETS,

FLOORING, CEILING, SIDING,

MOULDING, Etc.

Having extensive mills we are prepared to furnish bills cut to order on short notice.

Dry Lumber Constantly on Hand.

Dealers in the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s celebrated

Lackawanna Coal!

Best quality Bituminous and Morris Run

BLOSSBURG COALS!

Yard, Corner Brown and Spring streets.

All orders for coal left at the Great New York Store will receive prompt attention.

ROY, STONE & CO.

25jantf.

EDGAR HALE,

(Successor to A. J. Fox),

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

All kinds of Lumber, Lime

Cement, Coal, Plaster,

Marble Dust, Brick,

Fire Clay and

Fire Brick.

BILLS SAWED TO ORDER.

PLANING MILL ATTACHED TO YARD

ALL KINDS OF COALS.

Agent in the Oil Region for Fall Brook, Morris Run and Bloss Coal Mining Co.

BLOSSBURGH COAL.

EDGAR HALE.

ROBERTS & CO.,

RED PLANING MILL,

Lumber and Coal!

Sash, Scroll Sawing, Doors, Wood Turning, Brackets,

WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES

MADE TO ORDER.

feb20tf

HYDETOWN MILLS.

CHARLES HYDE,

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Lumber, Lath, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Pickets, Mouldings, Dressed Siding, &c. Orders left at Second National Bank will be promptly filled. 1octtf

Davis Tank Shop

—AND—

PLANING MILL,

MANUFACTURES

DOORS, SASH,

BLINDS,

DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES,

FLOORING and SIDING,

Mouldings of Every Style.

Circular Mouldings, any diameter from seven feet and under.

BRACKETS FOR COUNTERS,

CORNICES, &c.

TURNING DONE TO ORDER

Black Walnut Lumber on hand.

OIL TANKS!

I still continue the manufacture of

WOODEN OIL TANKS,

Including Storage Tanks for oil wells, Tanks for Refineries, and Car transportation tanks. Make the best and sell the cheapest is my aim.

JAMES H. DAVIS,
oct1tf. Postoffice box 168, Titusville, Pa.

MURRAY & CLOW'S

General Insurance Agency,

4 PARSHALL BLOCK,

Titusville, Pa.

Job Printing and Book Binding.

THE HERALD JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

The Proprietors of the "HERALD" take pleasure in informing the public that they are prepared to do all kinds of

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING,

Book-Binding and Ruling,

ON SHORT NOTICE & AT LOW RATES

PRINTING PRESSES.

They have Six Presses, three of which are run by steam power, and can print anything—a mammoth poster or a visiting card—in the highest style of the art, in plain black or in any other color or bronze, to suit the taste of the customer.

TYPE.

Their assortment of Type embraces nearly everything that is desirable, from a sixty-line wood letter through the range of wood and metal types, of plain and fancy styles, to fonts of "pearl."

WOOD CUTS.

Their stock of Wood Cuts embraces a wide range of subjects, suitable for illustrating the various trades and occupations represented in the Oil Regions

Paper and Card Stock.

They keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of all grades and descriptions, and cards and card board of all colors and classes suitable for the demands of their customers.

CLASSES OF PRINTING.

Below will be found a partial enumeration of some of the kinds of Job Printing that are in greatest demand:

BILL HEADS—On one-sixth sheet, six lines; quarter-sheet, fourteen lines; half-sheet, thirty-eight lines. The last two sizes are also ruled on the backs when required, and printed in plain and fancy colors, or tints, and on white or colored papers.

BILLS OF FARE—For Hotels and Restaurants, plain or with emblematic cuts, with full courses of dishes or with headings and blank spaces for filling in as occasion requires.

BLANKS—Under this head are included Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, Tenant Leases, Oil Leases, Assignments of Interests in Oil Wells, and Justice's Blanks of all kinds.

BONDS—Plain and Coupon Bonds, for city and school purposes, printed on first class linen bond paper

BUSINESS CARDS—All the regular sizes and classes, in stock such as Bristol Board, Printers' Blanks, China Board, &c.

CARDS—Full sheet, 22 by 28 inches; half-sheet, 14 by 22 inches; quarter sheet, 11 by 14 inches; or cut to any size needed, plain white, or of any color, to suit the taste of party ordering.

CIRCULARS—Printed on half or Full Sheet Commercial Note, or Letter Paper.

COUNTER SLIPS—For Memorandum of Sales or Cash Tickets, printed on common paper, very cheap.

DRUGGISTS' LABELS—In Size, Color, Bronze and Style adapted to the various uses desired.

DANCING PROGRAMMES—On Plain or Fancy Embossed Cards, very neat and stylish.

ENVELOPES—In any size, color, quality, quantity or price, plain or Government stamped, that may be desired.

GUAGERS' BLANKS—For Tank Gaugers. A Specialty Made of this work. Very neat and complete for entering the contents of tanks, of all sizes, and by each quarter-inch in depth.

HOTEL REGISTERS—In size, style and binding as may be desired.

LEASES—For Lands and Tenements, or for the Land or Working Interest in Oil Territory, with such special clauses and agreements as parties may desire.

LETTER HEADINGS—These are printed on Half or Full Commercial Note or Letter sheets, on paper ruled with drop head.

MASONIC PRINTING—Particular attention given to this class of work, for Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council or Commandery. Full line of samples to select from.

MONTHLY STATEMENTS—Of size and style to meet the wants of all.

NOTES AND DRAFTS—Either "Tight" or Plain, in various styles.

ODD FELLOW PRINTING—See Masonic Printing.

PAMPHLETS—For Companies, Organizations, Masonic Bodies, Oil Companies, Patent Right Men, Sewing machine Agents, &c., including Constitution and By-laws of Societies.

PAY-ROLLS—For Weekly or Monthly Settlements, for Railroad Contractors, Oil Men, or Manufacturing Companies.

PIPE COMPANY'S BLANKS—In all the various forms necessary for the transaction of business. A specialty made of this class of work.

POSTERS OR HANDBILLS—From a Mammoth Sheet to a Dodger, on white or colored paper, with or without border, in one, two or three colors.

RAILROAD WORK—Such as Manifests, Shipping Bills, Receipts, Statements, Time Tables, &c., &c.

RECEIPT BOOKS—With one, two, three, four or five on a page.

TAGS—Of all the usual sizes, on strong card, very tough.

WEDDING CARDS—Either in Letter Press or Copper Plate Printing, in the most *recherche* styles.

All orders for printing will receive prompt attention and if from out of town, the work will be sent by express. Address,

BLOSS & COGSWELL,

HERALD OFFICE, - - TITUSVILLE, PA.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK MARKET.

HOFFER & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

Corners of Main and Franklin Streets, Titusville, Pa.

"The Best of Meats, and the Best Only,"

IS OUR MOTTO

In Prices and Quality We Defy Competition.

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WEST END MARKET,

OPPOSITE ANDREWS'S, SPRING ST.,

MERRIAM & WEBB,

PROPRIETORS.

The new Proprietors of the old West End Market, will spare no pains to make their Market one of the best in the Oil Region, and invite the patronage of the citizens of Titusville dec12 3m

LAFAYETTE STEAM MILLS

AND

IRON WORKS.

OATS, 45 Cents per Bushel.

FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT AND FEED CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ENGINES AND BOILERS!

and all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings, Globe Valves, Working Barrels, Steam Whistles, Sand Pumps, and

OIL WELL SUPPLIES

constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to all kinds of JOBBING AND MODEL WORK, Brass Work and Repairing Engines.

A. GOOD, Proprietor,
Opposite Oil Creek Passenger Depot, Titusville, Pa

N. B.—Cash paid for Copper and Brass. jel2d1y.

Brown's Livery,

BOARDING AND SALE STABLES,

Spring Alley, Opposite American Hotel.

GOOD HORSES, CARRIAGES AND EQUIPMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

I would respectfully invite public attention to my Livery Establishment, with the assurance that I can meet every demand for first-class turnouts. I have

AN OMNIBUS,

which runs to and from the Hotels, connecting with all passenger trains, and will call at private residences when desired. I have also

A HEARSE,

and will attend to funerals on reasonable terms.

E. C. BROWN,
Spring Alley, between Washington and Franklin streets, Titusville, Penn'a. sep1tf

A. TALAMO,

DEALER IN

WALL PAPER AND DECORATIONS.

Chromos, Mirrors, Frames.

FRENCH PLATES, AMERICAN GLASS.

Oils, Paints, Colors, &c.

SASH DOORS AND BLINDS.

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HOUSE PAINTING.

COR. OF PERRY & SPRING STS.

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Tickets for Europe and Return!

THE GREAT

Steamship & General Insurance

OFFICE.

Cunard	Line of Steamers.
Inman	" "
Ancher	" "
Guion	" "
White Star	" "

Drafts for any amount on all parts of Europe. Fire, Life and Accident Insurance. Call on MURRAY & CLOW, Parshall Block.

PIANO TUNING.

Pianos Tuned, Repaired and Regulated

By Chas. A. Schultz. Leave orders with Prof. Emil Uller, Titusville, or address Oil City. dec16-1y

Drugs and Medicines.

DOCTOR PIERCE'S

ALT. EXT. OF

CURES DISEASES OF THE

THROAT, LUNGS, LIVER & BLOOD

In the wonderful medicine to which the afflicted are above pointed for relief, the discoverer believes he has combined in *harmony* more of Nature's most sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick, than were ever before combined in one medicine. The evidence of this fact is found in the great variety of most obstinate diseases which it has been found to conquer. In the cure of **Bronchitis, Severe Coughs,** and the early stages of **Consumption,** it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and **purifies the blood.** By its great and thorough blood purifying properties, it cures all **Humors,** from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch, Pimple,** or **Eruption.** Mercurial disease, Mineral poisons, and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. **Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin,** in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful purifying and invigorating medicine.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternated with hot flushes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from **Torpid Liver** or **"Biliousness."** In many cases of **"Liver Complaint"** only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. For the cure of **Habitual Constipation** of the bowels it is a never failing remedy, and those who have used it for this purpose are loud in its praise.

The proprietor offers $1,000 reward for a medicine that will equal it for the cure of all the diseases for which it is recommended.

Sold by druggists at $1 per bottle. Prepared by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Sole Proprietor, at his Chemical Laboratory, 133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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